

U.S. THINKING MORE OF POPE'S MESSAGE THAN BERLIN NOTE

Text Kept Secret, But Be-
lieved to Touch German
Desire for Peace

ACTION UNLIKELY

Washington Thinks Wilson
Won't Take Up Kaiser's
'Obscure Hint'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, May 8.—The opinion expressed in official circles is that President Wilson, ignoring the "bully-ing insolence" of the German Note, will accept at its face value Germany's concession that her sub-mariners will be ordered to observe the rules of cruiser warfare, but will refuse to discuss with Germany differences between the United States and Great Britain. A rupture of relations will immediately follow any further atrocities.
The Pope's message to President Wilson has ousted the German Note as the topic for discussion. Profound secrecy regarding the nature of the message is maintained, but it is believed to refer to the Teutonic desire for peace.
It is considered most unlikely that President Wilson will heed the Pope's appeal on the obscure hint in the German Note, supported by a pretence of a concession, that President Wilson, under guise of negotiating with Great Britain concerning the blockade, shall persuade the Entente to discuss terms with Germany.
London, May 8.—A German submarine sank the Swedish schooner Goteborg. It picked up the crew, at their request, as the weather was stormy and placed them on board a Norwegian steamer.
The French sailing vessel Marie Melinos has been sunk. The crew have been picked up.

Two French Ministers Are Received by Tsar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, May 7.—The Emperor of Russia received the French Ministers, M. Viviani and M. Thomas, in audience, today.

Lee, Higginson Loan To China Cancelled

Government Denies Japan Mak-
ing Offer on Security Of
Hankow Railway

Special Cable to The China Press
Peking, May 9.—The Lee, Higginson loan has been cancelled and the one million dollars (Gold) already advanced will be treated as a separate loan and be redeemed within three years.
The rumored Japanese loan on the security of the Peking-Hankow railway is declared by the Chinese government to be unfounded.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS DETERMINE ON STRIKE

96 Per Cent Vote for Walkout
Failing Grant of Increase
In Their Pay

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 8.—96 per cent of the Lancashire cotton-spinners have voted in favor of handing in notices in the event of the refusal of a ten per cent increase in wages.

PROMOTION FOR PETAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, May 7.—General Petain has been promoted to be Commander-in-Chief of the Central Armies from Soissons to Verdun inclusive. General Nivelle succeeds him in command of the special army at Verdun.
General Nivelle is sixty years old. He was only a colonel at the beginning of the war. He fought in the Boxer expedition, but most of his service has been in Algeria.

Weihhsien Troops Are Beaten By Tsingtau Revolutionaries; Get Possession of Choutsun

Chu Cheng, Woosung's Defender In 1913, In Command;
Szechuen Reported Declaring Independence

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, May 9.—The Peking Gazette reports that a telegram reached Peking on Saturday announcing that Chen Yi had formally declared the independence of Szechuen, while the Peking and Tientsin Times states that private advices from Tsinanfu announce that Shantung declared its independence at noon yesterday. Nothing received by any of the Legations up to the present confirms either of these reports.
A number of bombs have been exploded at Tsinanfu during the past few days, without injuring anybody and only doing very slight damage, the object being apparently to create a panic.

On the afternoon of the 4th, some 200 revolutionaries arrived at Choutsun, on the Tsinan-Tsingtau railway, by train. They immediately entered the city and, after meeting with only slight resistance, declared its independence.
The Choutsun correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times, describing the attack, says that the rebels consisted of some khaki-clad troops and a mixed crowd of pig-tailed men, armed with Mauser pistols. After taking a small police-station, near the railway-station, the rebels entered the south gate of the city, firing as they ran.

The Post, Telegraph and Police offices have been taken over. Apparently five persons were killed and a number seriously wounded.
A few banks were looted the first night, but, on Friday evening, when more looting was feared, the rebels shot three local thieves. The city is now quiet, but the place is very apprehensive.

Beat Weihhsien Troops
Further reports from Shantung state that revolutionaries coming from Tsingtau attacked the troops at Weihhsien and defeated them. The rebels were led by Chu Cheng, an ex-member of the National Assembly, who held the Woosung Fort against the Government in the 1913 rebellion.

Laws governing the organization of the new Parliament have been drafted and will probably be pro-

mulgated this month. Investigation into the qualifications of candidates and voters will be held next month, followed by a primary election in July.

The final election will take place in August. It is expected that Parliament will assemble in September.

Chengtu, May 8.—Yesterday evening, the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding rumors about Szechuen declaring its independence. It says that the people should remain quiet.

Canton, May 9.—Liang Chi-chiao has arrived and is consulting with Lung Chi-kwang on the advisability of uniting all the revolutionary armies. It is believed that all parties will soon be united, because the leaders all recognize Tsien Chun-huan as their supreme head and also the fact that a united Kwangtung is of sufficient strength to influence the whole nation.
Lung Chi-kwang has promulgated 22 articles of martial law, one of which makes looting by soldiers a capital offence. Wen Tsung-yao will probably be appointed Director of Foreign Affairs of the two Kwang provinces.

No News From Szechuen

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 8.—The Peking Government so far has received no confirmation of the report that the province of Szechuen has declared its independence.

President Yuan Shih-k'ai received in audience the former Chinese Minister to Tokio, Lu Tsung-yu, who returned to Peking a few days ago. The former Minister in Brussels, Wang Xun-pao, will probably go to Japan as representative of China.

The Peking Government has inquired officially at the Japanese legation if, during the last disturbances in Weihhsien, Japanese soldiers actually helped the rebels. The Japanese legation positively contradicted such rumors.

During last month, about 1.7 million dollars were sent by the provincial administrations to Peking.

The Vice-Minister of Finance, Chang Hu, has asked to be allowed to

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HOPE FOR U.S. CONSULAR BUILDINGS IN SHANGHAI

Lower House Votes G.\$500,000,
Most of Which Will Come
Here if Sanctioned

It is reported here that the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriations Bill has passed the lower house of Congress. The bill carries an item of \$500,000 for buildings in foreign countries. It is believed that if the appropriation remains in the bill as approved by the senate, the major part of the appropriation will be applied for consular and judicial buildings in Shanghai.

This word may be the forerunner of news that the long fight for appropriate, government-owned buildings here has been won at last.

A joint report was prepared by Consul-General Thomas Sammons and the judge of the United States court for China for submission to the congressional session of 1914-15. With this report a map was submitted showing the location and taxed values of various properties about Shanghai. At this session of Congress, Shanghai lost out. But the fight was immediately resumed. The consul-general submitted other reports and when he was in Washington last year, he took up the matter personally with officials interested.

Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service for the Department of State, appeared before the lower house Committee of Foreign Affairs in January and strongly recommended an appropriation for Shanghai. He referred to Shanghai as the commercial center of the Orient. He said that nearly 50 per cent of all the trade of China passed through this port and that in the matter of appropriations this city should by all means come first. Shanghai had a good friend on the committee in the person of Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin, who has visited here. During the committee hearing the congressman said that anyone who had seen the Bund at Shanghai could not help but be impressed and he added that the city was destined to become "the London of the Orient."

50 Villa Brigands Rush Glen Springs Garrison

Of 10 Holding Post, Four Are
Killed and Four Others
Wounded

Reuter's Service
El Paso, May 7.—50 Villa brigands crossed the Rio Grande and attacked an American garrison of ten men at Glen Springs, killing four and wounding four. The brigands escaped.

CALL DERBY GROUPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 8.—It is understood that the remaining Derby groups will be called up on June 13.

BELGIANS ARE GAINING IN GERMAN E. AFRICA

Occupy Abandoned Post of Is-
rangi; Rout the Defend-
ers' Rearguard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Hayre, May 7.—An official communique issued by the Belgian Government reports: Following up the occupation of Shangugu, in German East Africa, the Belgians continued to progress on the southern shore of Lake Kivu. They attacked the enemy rearguard on April 21 and forced it into headlong retreat.
On April 20, the Belgians occupied the German post at Israngi, which had been abandoned by the enemy.

The Weather

Very cloudy, with variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 76.6 and the minimum 55.4. The figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 79.6 and 64.4.

Six Members of One Australian Family in British Service



Six members of the Hughes family, one of the most prominent in Australia, are now in England to enlist for service at the front.

Left to right they are: Godfrey Hughes and Brenban Lane-Mullen, nephews of Sir Thomas Hughes, the Australian Commissioner; their aunt, Mrs. J. R. Hughes; her two daughters, Cecily and Mary, and her son, Morris.

The two girls and their mother will engage in war nursing. Godfrey Hughes and Morris Hughes are expert aviators and will enter the flying corps, while Lane-Mullen is an experienced artillery officer.

Japanese Haver's Any Desire for Concession As Chapel Indemnity

Claim They Can Have One Any
Time by 1896 Treaty, But
Prefer Present Standing

An official of the Japanese Consulate General made a statement yesterday which is a complete denial of the report that the Chapel riot of last week might be used as a basis for a demand by Japan for a separate concession at Shanghai. With the denial comes this excellent reason:

By an agreement signed shortly after the Sino-Japanese war, Japan has the authority to secure a concession at Shanghai whenever she feels like making the demand.

In view of this it is said that if disguised Japanese had anything to do with the shooting in Chapel, they were individuals working only with the revolutionaries. It was plainly intimated by the consular official that Japan had little intention of demanding a concession at Shanghai now, preferring to remain in the Foreign Settlement and to have an interest in the direction of Shanghai's greater city.

"On October 19, 1896," said this official, "an agreement was signed by the Chinese and Japanese governments. This was separate from the treaty signed after the war of 1894-5. By these articles the Chinese government is bound to grant concessions at certain cities whenever Japan sees fit to ask for them. The cities named were Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Amoy. On the strength of this, concessions at the last three towns have already been secured. We could secure a concession at Shanghai tomorrow if we wanted it."

A very potent reason is apparent for the demand not being made at Shanghai.

In the three places named the Japanese concessions are unfavorably located. Instead of finding themselves a part of the main show, it was discovered that these separate concessions kept the Japanese in secondary districts.

If a demand for a concession here came at this time, it would be at a very late hour. Shanghai is no longer in her formative period. She is firmly settled in well defined lines and districts where she is anchored by a hundred lines of geography and commerce. There is no favorable location left in Shanghai where they could get a concession. If they took Chapel they would be out behind the rest of the town without any frontage on the river. It is most likely that they prefer to remain as they are.

Beaconsfield Is Picked To Win The Champions Today

The Derby Won By Candlelight; Wakefield Adds
Another Win; Messrs. Vida and Heard in Form

Today is Champions Day at the races and, if only the weather remains as fine as it was yesterday there should be a gay scene in the paddocks. Already the indications are that the big sweepstake will beat all records. So hunt up all your amulets and wear them.

The card provided a very good day's racing yesterday, with several good finishes and the popular fancies coming in most of the while. Also, one way and another, there was quite a bit of excitement beyond the racing.

Viator, for instance, seemed to want to go steeplechasing and tried to jump the road with Mr. Vida, but fortunately the only damage done was to a few hundred pockets. Then The Strafer got narked at being left in the Scurry Stakes and, living up to his name, threw Mr. Sleep over the rails. Again no damage.

Patriot is a weird pony. Turned out again, he had another preliminary bolt round the course, yet was well up at the end, struggling gamely. Later, when saddled once more, he stood quiet as a lamb for the start and could not race! What's to be made of him?

The Derby was the principal race and that went to Candlelight. Few believed that Osiris' win on the first day was a real test of form and the crowd stood by Candlelight, who made ample amends this time. Many fancy it for a place in the Champions.

Wakefield scored once more and in better style than before. Beaconsfield also came out again and had a gentle amble round for the Shanghai Stakes, though Mr. Hill, on Hazelnut, formerly the Klangwan pony Mohammedanism, tried hard to run away with the race. He should be congratulated on making such a show as he did on such a failure as this animal has proved.

Mr. Vida added three more wins and Mr. Heard, who is in fine form just now, got two more.

Beaconsfield looks a particularly sure one for today's big race and, on form, one does not have to go beyond Concession for second. Mr. Heard ought to be able to get placed with Nirvana, Sir Lamereck

FOR THE CHAMPIONS

- 1.—Beaconsfield.
- 2.—Concession.
- 3.—Mr. Heard's mount.

or Wynona, whichever he rides, though Candlelight may give him a battle.

Here's another freak of the pari-mutuel. Over Beaconsfield, backers to win simply got their money returned; those for a place drew \$5.20.

Yesterday's results follow:

- 1.—The Chu Ka Za Cup.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race at this Meeting 5lbs. extra, Non-Starters at this Meeting 7lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race previous to this Meeting, allowed 5lbs.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

lbs.

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Victor, Mr. Heard

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's br. Swanee, Mr. Williams 158—2

Mr. Henry Morris' ches. Castlefield, Mr. Stewart. 155—3

Also ran:—Charlemagne (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Bornite (Mr. Rowe), Patriot (Mr. Watts), Hazelnut (Mr. Hill), Simple Simon (Mr. Johnstone), Forrest (Mr. Springfield).

Once again Patriot got the better of its jockey and did a preliminary round. They got off to a fair start, Hazelnut breaking out, but not being class enough to hold the advantage. Sir Victor got clear in the straight, winning easily by four lengths; one—Time, 1.29 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$23.40. Places, 1st \$7.70, 2nd \$29, 3rd \$9.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 189, 2nd 381, 3rd 300.

2.—The Mongolian Plate.—Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For all China Ponies that have been through Two Paper Hunts during the Season 1915-1916 and that have not won more than one

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NOTHING DEFINITE IN VERDUN BATTLE YET, FRENCH SAY

Struggle Around Fortress
Still Raging as Des-
perately as Ever

FORMIDABLE ARMY

Gathered to Assault Mort
Homme Positions; Breaks
Hill 304 Trench

ENORMOUS LOSSES

25,000 Germans on Small
Section Met by Gall-
ing Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 8.—The successful progress made by the French last week between Douaumont Fort and Caillette Wood, east of the Meuse and between Hill 285 and Mort Homme, west of the Meuse, was bound to be followed by a German reaction in the same region, the more so that the Germans have gathered there a formidable army and powerful means and seem unable to constitute elsewhere another maneuvering mass to operate against a certain definite point previously chosen in case of a general offensive.

After two and a half days' bombardment, they succeeded, with enormous losses and after setting on their line nearly 25,000 men, in penetrating a communication trench east of Hill 304. East of the Meuse their attack was carried out on a front of two kilometers by four Prussian regiments, which were crushed by our artillery and machine-gun fire. They succeeded, however, in re-taking 500 meters of trenches which were carried by the French ten days ago.

A struggle as desperate as at the beginning is still raging and certainly no result is to be considered as having been definitely obtained.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, the extremely violent bombardment, which has already been incessant for two days in the region of Hill 304, was followed today by a strong German attack between Hill 304 and Mort Homme.

The enemy, after repeated efforts, penetrated in a communication trench east of Hill 304. Everywhere else they were repulsed, with heavy loss from our maxim and artillery fire.

On the right of the Meuse, after an intense artillery preparation, the Germans delivered several successive attacks between Haudromont Wood and Douaumont Fort and gained a footing in a five hundred yard length of our first line trench on the western part of this front. Everywhere else their attacks were shattered. There was great artillery activity in Woerwe.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. May 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. May 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Pensa. . . . May 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru May 16

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin May 15
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos. . . . May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail of April 20 is due to arrive here on or about today, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

The Canadian mail of May 4 is due at Yokohama on May 18, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

ALIDINAR PROCLAIMS HOLY WAR IN SOUDAN

Berlin Says He is Driving
British Before Him; To Co-
operate with Senussi

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official Austro-Hungarian tele-
gram—Vienna, May 7.—There is
only small activity at the Russian
and Italian fronts. The situation is
unchanged.

Berlin, May 7.—The Deutscher
Ueberseesendienst states: During the
month of April, the enemy's artillery
and aeroplanes have caused the
following victims amongst the
civilians in the parts of Belgium and
France occupied by our troops:
Killed, 8 men, 10 women, 9
children; wounded, 23 men, 29
women, 23 children. The total
number of their victims since
September, 1915, amounts to 1,313
civilians.

According to a report from the
Norwegian telegraphic bureau, the
steamer Rondane has landed the
crew of the Swedish schooner
Harald, which was torpedoed on
Friday morning by a German sub-
marine. The submarine allowed the
crew 15 minutes to take to the boats.
However, the weather being rough,
the crew were taken on board of
the submarine and later transferred
from there to the steamer Rondane.

A report from Constantinople
states: Alidinar, the Imam of
Darfur, has proclaimed a Holy War
against the British. Alidinar, with
troops and 5,000 camels, is on the
march against the northern Soudan,
driving the British forces before
him. Alidinar intends to co-operate
with the Senussi. The British are
hastily retreating towards the Nile.

According to reliable reports from
Corfu, Athens reports that besides the
battleship Russell, a steamer with 600
Russians struck a mine and sank.
Only a few of them were rescued. The
dead bodies were buried by the British
at Malta.

The Swedish Postmaster-General
has addressed a protest to the British
authorities against the illegal con-
fiscation of at least fifteen thousand
money orders sent during April from
the United States to Sweden.

Christiania reports that the Nor-
wegian Ministers in London and Paris
have handed in the Norwegian reply
to the memorandums which the British
and French Governments have sent to
neutralize regarding the seizure of mails
on the high seas, since the beginning
of April. The Norwegian Government
repeats its inability to recognize the
justness of the interpretation of
Article 11 of the Hague Convention, as
done by the British and French
Governments and therefore protests
against the acts of these Governments,
which are contrary to the interests of
neutrals. These measures aim at a
revision, detention and seizure of
articles sent in letters and mail bags.

Athens reports that three French
companies, after cutting the telephone

and telegraph lines, entered Florina
and arrested there twelve Greek
subjects, as well as the Secretary of
the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in
Monastir, who happened to be there on
his return to Athens. The Greek
Government has made a formal
protest.

The British Minister in Athens has
admitted that the non-exploded bomb
found in front of the Bulgarian
Ministry belongs to a shipment made
at the beginning of the war by Britain
to Serbia. The Greek police confirm
that two members of the British secret
service are the authors of the attempt.

At the surgeons' congress in War-
saw, interesting facts and figures were
given regarding the efficiency of
vaccination against typhoid. Surgeon-
General Haenermann stated that
many millions of vaccinations have
taken place. Only a few isolated cases
of an injurious effect have been noticed
and no deaths had occurred.

After the introduction of vaccina-
tion, the typhoid cases decreased im-
mediately. Thus, in December, 1914,
only the 14th part of the number of
cases happened, compared with the
year of 1870. In the Austro-Hungarian
army 44% of all non-vaccinated cases
was serious, against 29% of the cases
once vaccinated and 11% of the cases
twice vaccinated. Before the vaccina-
tion, the mortality was 13 to 16%
after vaccination 5 to 6%. In some
army groups only 2 to 3%.

The Russian Senator, Sokorodsky,
who is conducting the judicial inquiry
against the former Minister of War,
General Sukhomlinoff, for abuse of
official power, criminal negligence,
suppression of truth in official reports
and high treason, held a first hearing
in Sukhomlinoff's house, on May 3,
after which the former Minister was
arrested. On the very same day, he
was interned in the famous Peter
and Paul fortress.

Members of the Bulgarian Sobranje,
amongst them the Vice-President, M.
Mountschiloff and General Popoff,
have arrived in Berlin. All houses
were besieged. The newspapers
heartily welcome the Bulgarian
friends.

Athens reports: The British and
French, under violation of the Geneva
Red Cross flag, have transported the
Serbians exclusively on hospital ships,
in order to prevent their being tor-
pedoed by submarines. The Chief of
the British Naval Mission, Captain
Lecht, has been recalled.

Prince of Wales Sees Warfare with Italians

Is Escorted By King Victor
Round Firing Line While
Battle Progresses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 7.—The Prince of
Wales is the guest of King Victor
Emmanuel at the Italian front. The
Prince, accompanied by the King,
visited the most advanced line
on the lower Isonzo, amid the
incessant roar of artillery. They
received an enthusiastic welcome.

Weihshien Troops Are Beaten

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resign, since the other Ministers oppose
him too much and thus make co-
operation an impossibility.

According to a report from the
Peking Gazette, the loan recently
arranged in America will probably be
cancelled again. The advance of a
million Dollars already paid in will be
repaid by the Chinese Government.

The law for organizing the new
Parliament will be promulgated this
month and the elections will probably
be held in July. The opening of the
Parliament may take place in August
or September.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui has proposed
to the President to abolish the Special
Military Office in the Presidential
Palace.

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao,
the Southern leaders, through General
Feng Kuo-chang, have asked the
National Government to convene the
National Convention at Nanking, in
accordance with the provisional con-
stitution of the first year of Min-kuo
(1912). The Cabinet will discuss the
proposal at their next meeting.

Chen Yi's Ultimatum
Chungking, May 8.—The text of an
ultimatum sent by Chen Yi, Chiang-
chun of Szechuen, to President Yuan
Shih-k'ai has been published in
Chungking. The ultimatum of Yuan
Shih-k'ai is demanded.

It is reported that General Chen Yi
has reconciled himself with
General Liu, the latter renouncing the
Tutuhship and proposing Chen Yi
for the post. Telegraphic com-
munication with Chengtu is inter-
rupted. New developments there are
not known, but it seems that the
city is quiet.

Chungking is quiet, but the situa-
tion is not clear. General Tsao Kun,
Commander of the Government
troops, is apparently still supporting
Yuan Shih-k'ai. Fighting is, how-
ever, not expected at present.

Tsinanfu, May 8.—In consequence
of the arrival of large armed rebel
detachments, with machine-guns,
from Tsingtau and also the move-
ments of Japanese troops, the situa-
tion in Tsinanfu, after two days'
quiet, is rather acute. The rebels
have presented an ultimatum
to the Chiangchun, demanding the
transfer of the administration to an
independent Government, in order to
avoid an attack upon the city and
the foreign concession.

The Chiangchun, by request of the
citizens, is prepared to announce
independence. He is, however, still
negotiating about guarantees to
secure the maintenance of peace and
order.

New Chekiang Tutuh
Special Correspondence of The China Press
Hangchow, May 8.—General Lu
Kong-vang, until recently Com-
missioner of Defence for Huchow and
Kashing, was elected Tutuh of Che-
kiang Province on May 5, was formally
inaugurated May 6, and assumed
active charge yesterday. Former Civil
Governor Chueh, who has been acting
Tutuh since the formal declaration of

independence on April 12 left yester-
day for his home in Taichow.

On Friday he gave a dinner in his
yamen which was largely attended by
representative officials, both civil and
military, gentry, bankers, educators,
and merchants. Toward the close of
the dinner he arose and after explain-
ing the circumstances under which the
office had been thrust on him declared
his purpose of resigning in favor of
someone more fitted by training and
experience to administer the military
affairs of the Province. He asked
them to choose a successor. Upon
being urged to make a nomination he
named General Lu Kong-vang who
was forthwith elected by acclamation.

General satisfaction is expressed re-
garding the new Tutuh who is well
and favorably known here. He is a
Bachelor of Arts and a graduate of the
Paotingfu Military School and his rise
in office has been gradual but steady.

He was second in command under
General Chu Jin, until recently
Military Governor of Chekiang, when
General Chu led the Chekiang troops
in the successful attack on the Im-
perial troops in Nanking in 1911.

When Chu Jin became Military
Governor of Chekiang Lu Kong-vang
became Commander of the Sixth
Division. He later became Com-
missioner of Defence for Kashing and
Huchow. General Lu is an out and
out Republican and has taken a strong
position in the independence move-
ment of the past four weeks in this
province. While straightforward and
decisive in his actions he has yet
betrayed no signs of ultra-radicalism
but seems rather to belong to the
temperate.

Former Governor Chueh received a
great send off yesterday when he made
his adieu to Hangchow. A large con-
tingent of troops patrolled the street
leading from his residence to the rail-
way station. Leading military officers,
including the new Tutuh, civil officials,

officers of the Chamber of Com-
merce and others were present to bid
him farewell.

Railway communications with
Shanghai have now been interrupted
for a month. The railway is of course
losing heavily and all business is
suffering to a greater or less degree.
Several efforts have been made by the
Hangchow Chamber of Commerce to
secure an arrangement whereby trains
will again be allowed to run but to
no avail. Meanwhile the steam launch
companies are reaping a harvest.
Hangchow is gradually lapsing back
into the ways of an interior city.

Urges March Against Yuan

The 256 members of the former
National Assembly now in Shanghai
have sent a circular telegram to the
Tutuh of Yunnan, Kwelchow,
Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Chekiang
requesting that the republican army
shall march at once towards the
North as Yuan Shih-k'ai has no mind
to resign. The circular also informs
them that Shantung and Shenai are
preparing to declare independence.

Independent Provinces Unite
The following is an official telegram
sent by the Independent Provinces:
"The military affairs of Yunnan,
Kwelchow, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung
will hereafter be consolidated
and all military questions shall be
presented to the Military Union of
the provinces of Yunnan, Kwelchow,
Kwangtung and Kwangsi before they
are acted upon."

The office of this "Military Union"
is for the time being to be centered
at Chaoching in Kwangsi.
Japanese Aid in Revolt
Six Japanese, who assisted Chinese
Republicans in an attempt to seize a
Customs gunboat at Wosung, have
been given a preliminary hearing at
the Japanese Consular Court. In the
failure of the seizure, seven Chinese
were captured. These men were shot
at the Arsenal on Saturday.

The prisoners before the Japanese
court denied that there was anything
wrong in the venture. The attempt
was made at midnight on Thursday.
One of the prisoners said that the
six had gone on board one launch to
visit some friends.

They were all going out for a
picnic (at midnight). The boat they

were on collided with the gunboat.
According to them, that is all there
was to the affair.

Peking's Proposals
The Eastern News Agency (Japan-
ese) states:—The Peking
Government has wired to the leaders
of the Southern parties as follows:—
1.—To have peace negotiations at
Shanghai.

2.—The terms of the negotiations
to be two weeks, with an extension if
necessary.

3.—To have truth during the
negotiations.

4.—The Peking Government will
be represented by Hsu Shih-chang
and Hsueh Hsi-ling.

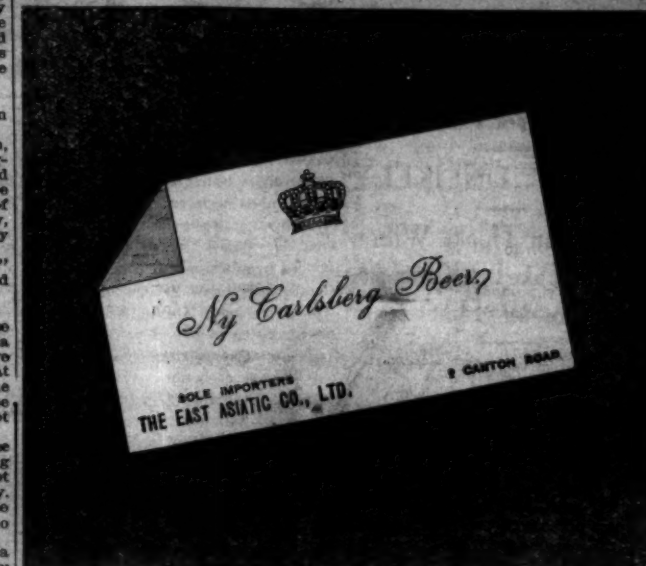
There is a report that Yuan Shih-
k'ai has informed these Ministers
near him that he will not abdicate
until the financial troubles are over,
the consolidation of the army com-
pleted and his successor decided.

RELIEF FOR SHACKLETON

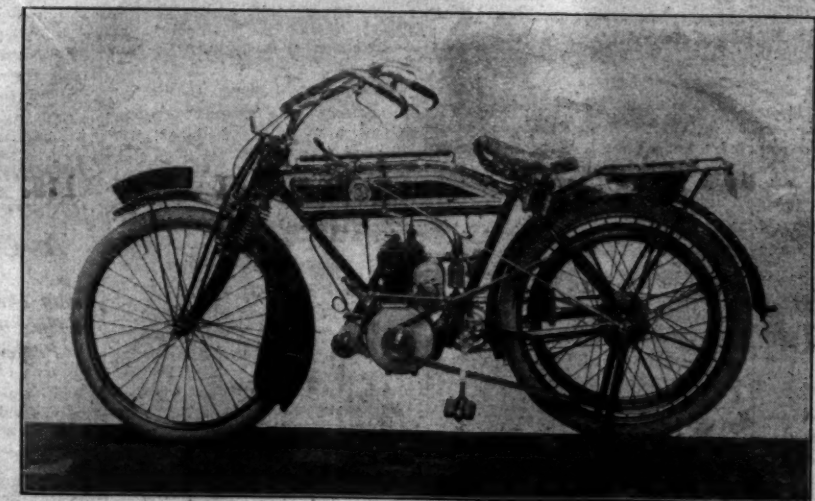
Reuter's Service
London, May 8.—The Daily Chroni-
cle states that the Government has
decided to immediately organize an
expedition to proceed to the relief of
Sir Ernest Shackleton in the Ant-
arctic.

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Full Text of Germany's Reply to United States

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, May 5.—The following is the text of the note delivered Thursday by State Secretary von Jagow to Ambassador Gerard:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government, has the honor to present His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of the 29th of April, regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

The German Government handed over to the naval authorities, for further investigation, the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the Government of the United States. Judging by the result which the investigation hitherto has yielded, the German Government is alive to the possibility that the ship, mentioned in the note of the 10th April as torpedoed by a German submarine, is actually identical with the Sussex.

The German Government begs to reserve a further communication on the matter until certain points have been ascertained, which are of decisive importance for the establishing of the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German Government will not fail to draw the consequence resulting therefrom.

Repudiate Charges

In connection with the case of the Sussex the Government of the United States has made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of the deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and distinctions by German submarine commanders. The German Government

must emphatically repudiate this assertion.

The German Government, however, thinks it to be of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly, as the Government of the United States has omitted to substantiate its assertion by reference to concrete facts. The German Government will only state, that it has imposed far reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon solely in consideration of interests of the neutrals, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies.

No such consideration ever has been shown to the neutrals by Great Britain and her allies. The German submarine forces have had in fact orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of the visit, the search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognised by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against the enemy's trade carried on by the enemy's freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain.

Admits Some Errors

With regard to these no assurances have ever been given to the Government of the United States. No such assurance is contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916. The German Government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given and executed in good faith. Errors have actually occurred.

Errors can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowances must be made in the conduct of the naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit, but apart from the possibility of errors, the naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers

for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to the ordinary forms of the cruiser warfare, neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

The German Government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines, that have led to the loss of numerous ships. The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travellers and goods the inherent dangers of the naval warfare.

Unfortunately, the Government of the United States has decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted them, the Government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater parts of the accidents which American citizens have met with in the meantime. The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines. But, as the German Government has repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of a warfare against the enemy's trade.

Offers Concessions

The German Government, however, now has decided to make further concessions, adapting the methods of the submarine warfare to the interests of the neutrals. In reaching this decision the German Government has been actuated by considerations which are above the level of the question in dispute. The German Government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the Government of the United States.

It again fully takes into account, that both Governments have many years co-operated in developing the International Law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine the warfare at sea and land to the armed forces of the belligerents and to safeguard as far as possible the non-combatants' interests against the horrors of war. But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not, under

the present circumstances, have determined the attitude of the German Government.

For, in answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and International Law, the German Government must repeat once more with all emphasis, that it was not the German, but the British Government, which, ignoring all accepted rules of the International Law, has extended this terrible war to the lives and the property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and the rights of neutrals and non-combatants, who, through this method of warfare, have been severely injured.

Pleads Self-Defense

In self-defense against this illegal conduct of the British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for her national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard, but effective weapon of the submarine warfare.

As matters stand, the German Government cannot but reiterate its regret that the sentiments of humanity which the Government of the United States extends with such a fervor to the unhappy victims of the submarine warfare, are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to the many millions of women and children, who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government, shall be starved and who, by their sufferings, shall force the victorious arms of the Central Powers into an ignominious capitulation.

The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more, as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in the strictest conformity with the rules of International Law, as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain is likewise ready to adapt the conduct of her warfare to these rules.

Several attempts, made by the Government of the United States to prevail upon the British Government to act accordingly, have failed

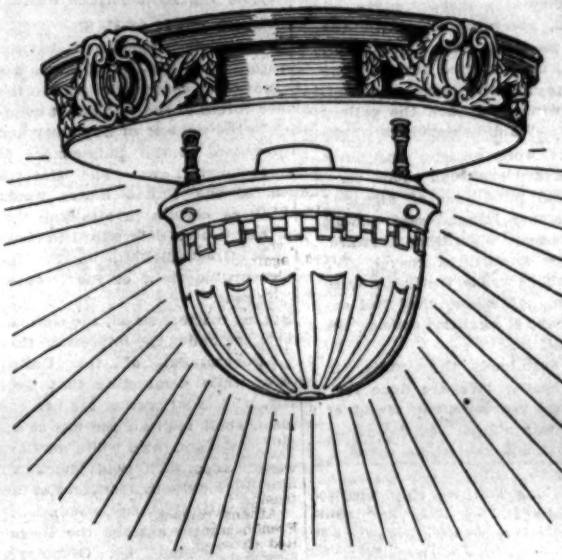
(Continued on Page 4)



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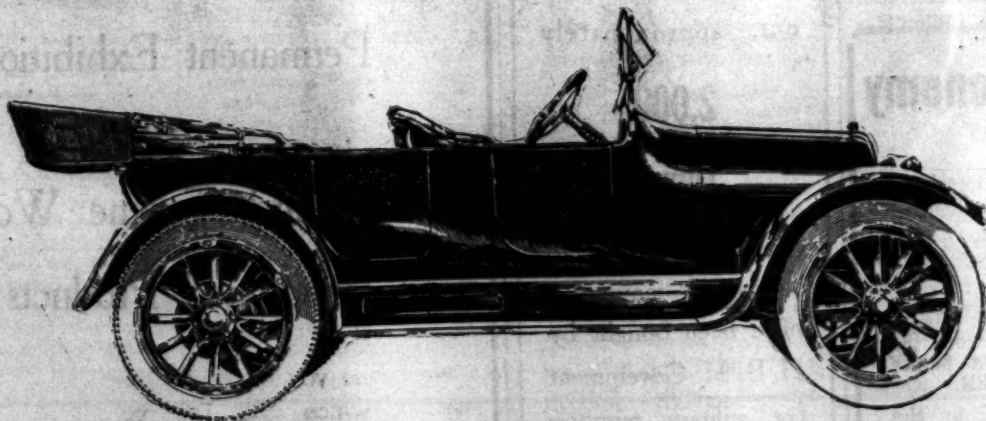
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SAPPER TELLS STORY OF HIS BURIAL ALIVE

Doubts and Fears Amid Terrible Experience With Two French Comrades

Paris, March 30.—The story of the three French sappers who were buried alive for hours during the battle of Verdun and finally dug their way out to safety is told in detail by one of them who has arrived in Paris on a hospital train. He said:

"With my friends Bernard and Jean I was posted in a trench at the edge of the Vauche Woods. The enemy showed a disposition to attack and, according to orders, the three of us, with a charge of powder, fuses and tools, started down a mine gallery to fill the mine chamber, lay the wires and back the gallery behind it. We did this without difficulty and were on our way back when a heavy explosion shook us.

"Had our mine gone off already? 'I hear stones falling,' said one of my comrades. We rushed forward, the gallery was full of gravel. We realized the horrible truth; we were walled up. An enemy shell had exploded above the gallery, causing the roof to fall in.

"We examined the walls in feverish haste. 'We are done for,' said Jean. We were not afraid of death, it was all part of the game, but we did not like to die there in the darkness.

"How long can we stay here? Jean asked again.

"There is plenty of air and the gallery is roomy, but there is nothing to eat," I replied.

"Well, what's the good of a few hours more or less?" he said. "Why wait? I for one have already made up my mind."

"He took out his revolver, but I stopped him and said, 'Don't be a fool. Let us wait a while; we may hit on some way out.'

"The first horror having passed over, we began to discuss ways and means.

"Let us wait patiently for our mine to explode. If it makes a big enough hole we can dig through into it," I said.

"We sat down in silence and could hear all the sounds of battle above us, for the earth is a good conductor of sound. We tried to distinguish the character of the various vibrations, so as not to miss the noise when our mine exploded. Finally we heard it and we rushed forward through a wave of hot air. Hope strengthened our arms and we pried our picks furiously, but our packing had been so well done that it took us two hours before we got into the empty mine chamber. I listened but the sound of firing seemed so far off that I judged there was a thick layer of earth between us and the outer world. Then drops fell upon us. Were we going to be flooded?

"So much the better," said Jean, "we shall die more quickly."

"Something trickled down on my lips and I recognized the taste. It was blood, and I realized that if blood was coming through we could not be far from the surface. With renewed hope we set to work again, but rather clumsily, for we started a fall of earth which nearly buried us.

"We were all injured, Bernard's leg being broken, Jean's head cut, and my left arm broken. Despite our pain, we continued our efforts and after a while we came on a number of dead bodies of Germans which had rolled to the bottom of the crater which the mine explosion had made.

"After an hour of digging and crawling among these corpses we got out into the air. Both my comrades were so exhausted that they fainted. I watched over them, being sheltered from shells and bullets by the steep side of the crater. After eight hours' waiting ambulance attendants found us, and by that time we had but little life left in us."

Full Text Of Germany's Reply

(Continued from Page 2)

through the flat refusal on the part of the British Government. Moreover, Great Britain has, ever since, again and again violated International Law, surpassing all bounds in outraging the neutrals' rights.

The latest measure adopted by Great Britain in declaring German bunker coal to be contraband of war, and establishing conditions under which British bunker coal alone will be supplied to the neutrals, is nothing but an unheard of attempt, by the way of exaction, to force the neutral tonnage into the service of the British trade war.

Recognises Power of U. S.

The German people know that the Government of the United States has the power to confine the war to the armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and with regard to the maintenance of International Law. The Government of the United States would have been certain in attaining this end, had it been determined to insist against Great Britain on the incontestable right of the freedom of the seas.

But, as matters stand, the German people are under the impression that the Government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, who is struggling for her existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon, and while making, in compliance with these demands, conditions for the maintenance of the relations with Germany, confines itself to protests against the illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover the German people know to what considerable extent the enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

It may, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the Government of the United States to the sentiments of humanity and to the principles of the International Law cannot under the circumstances meet with the hearty response from the German people, which such appeal otherwise would always certainly find here.

If the German Government nevertheless has resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions, it has not alone been guided by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over a hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world, should the cruel and sanguinary war

be extended and prolonged. The German Government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe.

Wishes to Prevent Rapture

The German Government feels all the more justified to declare that the responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and history, if after twenty-one months duration of the war the submarine question which is under discussion between the German Government and the Government of the United States, were to take a turn seriously threatening the maintenance of peace between the two nations. As far as it lies with the German Government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course.

The German Government moreover will do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas principle, upon which the German Government believes it now, as before, to be in agreement with the Government of the United States. The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders:

"In accordance with the general principles of the visit, the search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by the International Law, such vessels, both within and without the areas declared to be the naval war zone shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless the ships attempt to escape or offer resistance."

Fighting for Existence

But the neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall for the sake of neutral interests restrict the use of an effective weapon, if the enemy are permitted to continue to apply at their will the methods of warfare violating rules of International Law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas from whatever quarter it has been violated.

Accordingly, the German Government is confident, that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces, the Government

of the United States will now also consider that all impediments be removed which may have been in the way of a mutual co-operation towards the restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British Government will forthwith observe the rules of the International Law, universally recognized before the war, as they are laid down in the notes presented by the Government of the United States to the British Government on December 23, 1914 and November 5, 1915.

Should the steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires in having the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the American Ambassador the assurances of his highest consideration.

Newspaper Comments

The comments of the German newspapers regarding the note of the German Government to the United States are generally very short. The Berliner Tageblatt only dedicates to it about thirty lines, the greater part of which is a review of other press comments, chiefly of such newspapers as are considered to favor the navy.

Thus, the Deutsche Tageszeitung brings no comment whatever and only repeats its former standpoint. The Berliner Tageblatt itself only says the note speaks for itself and does not need any comment. Some of them point out that President Wilson so far has sent stronger notes to Germany than to Britain.

Other papers make a protest against Germany having promised, without making such an important concession subject to certain conditions, to warn and search merchant ships in the war zone and to save the lives of people on them. Generally, the tone of the press is a quiet waiting of what will come.

In further newspaper comments regarding the German reply to the American note, all German newspapers take exception to isolated wrong interpretations and point to the main fact that the German Government, in consideration of all circumstances, has decided to make a far-reaching, important concession. The German Government has made this concession free and open, as it

benefits the intercourse of two great nations, in order to end a time of distrust and to make the road clear for relations of mutual confidence.

The newspapers refer to the former utterances of American diplomats and point out that, accordingly, the German concession has not been made for the future, but that it becomes immediately effective, through the order to the German naval forces and thus all hindrances are removed which so far have hindered co-operation for the re-establishment of the freedom of the seas.

BULGARIA HAS ENOUGH

Premier Says She Does Not Aspire to Further Conquests

Sofia, March 30.—Premier Radolovoff, in a review of the events leading to the co-operation of Bulgaria in the war with the Central Powers, declared that all the parties in Bulgaria now unhesitatingly approve of the Government's foreign policy.

The Premier laid emphasis on the character of the territorial acquisitions which he said had been gained with Bulgarian blood, but he added that the Government did not aspire to further conquests. He declined to make any declaration regarding the future of Serbia or Montenegro, but said the relations of Bulgaria with Greece and Rumania were excellent, and that these two countries were observing a neutrality which was in no way prejudicial to Bulgaria.

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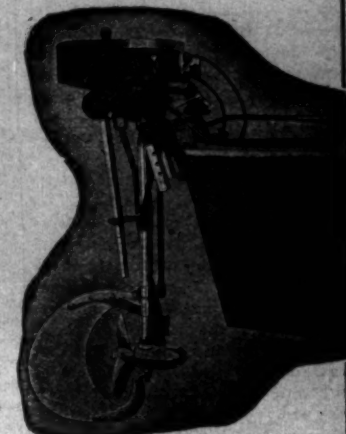
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May 11

May 12

May 13

May 14



Rifle Association

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Saturday and Sunday. There were 92 competitors.

Three of the competitions on the program have been concluded, probable winners being the following (including class allowance).

Event 2

C. L. Hall	68 "C"
R. K. Hykes	64 "A"
C. E. Thomson	64 "D"
A. C. Davis	63 "D"
S. A. Ransom	61 "A"
A. Crighton	61 "D"
C. Bedoni	61 "D"
J. R. Main	60 "A"

Event 3

W. C. Powers	66 "B"
R. K. Hykes	64 "A"
J. J. Monk	64 "A"
F. Nilsen	64 "B"
J. P. Rigg	63 "A"
W. Lancaster	63 "A"
C. E. Thomson	63 "D"
W. E. Sauer	62 "A"

Event 5

C. H. Rutherford	69 "C"
D. McAllister	66 "B"
A. Q. Anderson	66 "C"
R. C. Young	65 "A"
C. E. Thomson	65 "D"
W. J. Monk	64 "A"
S. A. Ransom	63 "A"
O. D. Rasmussen	63 "A"

The following are the results of the class aggregates for two days shooting:

'A' Class

R. K. Hykes	283	W. C. Powers	266
W. J. Monk	276	F. Nilsen	258
J. R. Main	272	D. McAllister	254
W. Lancaster	271	J. Sinclair	252
S. Ransom	271	H. L. Rogers	250
W. E. Sauer	270	A. G. White	250
J. P. Rigg	265	K. McKelvie	246
A. Crighton	264	J. Macbeth	246

'B' Class

C. L. Hall	262	C. Thomson	264
O. Strassman	245	A. C. Davis	250
C. H. Rutherford	242	C. W. Glover	240
L. Nellesman	247	J. Pennywitt	230
J. Johansen	242	C. Bedoni	229
T. Nagaike	238	A. H. Swan	220
G. Y. Woo	236	E. Neumann	214
T. Martin	225	H. C. Patrick	201

Satisfactory arrangements for the meeting were made by the Committee and supervised by the Secretary, Mr. A. M. Colloco, and the gathering promises to be very successful. Firing will take place again on Saturday, Sunday and Monday next. The Championship and the Ladies' prize will be decided on Sunday afternoon at about 6 p.m. The Ladies' list numbers 80 and the Committee's prize to receive further names before the close of the entries on Wednesday, 10th inst.

The first squad will begin firing on Saturday at 6 a.m. sharp and not at 6.30 a.m. as stated in the program. Second squad will begin 30 minutes later and on Sunday at 6 a.m. sharp. In the class aggregates, C. H. Rutherford 243, "C" Class, and A. H. Swan 220, "D" Class, scores not included 400 yards part of Event 2.

Beaconsfield To Win Champions

(Continued from Page 1)
Official Race previous to the 8th May, 1916. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-Winners allowed 7 lbs. Winners of any two Official Races 10 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race previous to this meeting, allowed 5 lbs.—One mile and a half.

Mr. John Peel's Special Request, Mr. Johnstone	158—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Sanguari, Mr. Heard	164—2
Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. Stewart	168—3
Also ran: Rio Colorado (Mr. Mackinnon), Socialism (Mr. Sleep), The Tipster (Mr. J. L. Ezra), The Poetical Bird (Mr. Watts), The Cub (Mr. Commons), The Clerk (Mr. J. A. Brand), The Buzzard (Mr. Hill), Ye Illusionist (Mr. J. Hayes).	

They packed very well for half the distance, going at a smart pace behind Rio Colorado. Then Sanguari

jumped out and kept a lead of several lengths well into the straight. Special Request challenged and, very hard ridden, eventually got up to win half a length. Battle Dawn was only another head off.—Time, 3.13 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$12.50. Places, 1st \$6.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$6.50. Members' sweep, 1st ticket 286, 2nd 363, 3rd 83.

3.—The Shanghai Derby. Value, Tls. 750. Second Pony, Tls. 200. Third Pony, Tls. 100. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Cire's ches. Candlelight, Mr. Moller	155—1
Mr. Lamerton's grey Osiris, Mr. Rowe	155—2
Mr. Elreitus' grey Sentry, Mr. J. A. Hayes	155—3
Also ran: Cocos Chief (Mr. Hill), Paragon (Mr. Watts), The Raj (Mr. Commons), Wynona (Mr. Heard), Clonmel (Mr. J. A. Brand), Cranfield (Mr. Stewart), White Nile (Mr. Williams), Mush (Mr. Johnstone), Dixie (Mr. Vida).	

The people stood loyally by Candlelight and again made it a hot favorite over Osiris. There was not much in the race until the Monument, when Wynona, going beautifully, was pushed well out from Cranfield, with Osiris coming round on the outside. At the quarter, the favorite came with a fine burst of speed. Osiris challenged, but was a length and a half short. Sentry got going late, beaten a further two lengths.—Time, 3.11 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$15.10. Places, 1st \$7.10, 2nd \$6.80, 3rd \$29.20. Members' sweep, 1st ticket 192, 2nd 72, 3rd 22.

4.—The Race Club Cup.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Kiangsu Cup, 5 lbs. extra. 5 lbs. allowed to any Pony that has never won a Race of One Mile and a Half or over—Two Miles.

Mr. Henry Morris' brown Wakefield, Mr. Stewart	158—1
Mr. G. D. Coutts' dun The Trader, Mr. J. A. Brand	158—2
Mr. Lamerton's grey Mameluke, Mr. Rowe	153—3
Also ran: Moratorium (Mr. Wullieumier).	

It was no use looking beyond Wakefield and The Trader—they proved it. After the first mile, the pair went out by themselves, but Wakefield asserted its superiority at the Monument and cantered in an easy winner by six lengths. The Trader also scarcely out of a canter, was a distance ahead of Mameluke.—Time, 4.28 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$5.50. Places, 1st \$5.20, 2nd \$5.80. Members' sweep, 1st ticket 301, 2nd 136, 3rd 539.

5.—The Siccawel Cup.—Value, Tls. 300. Second Pony, Tls. 100. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a Race, allowed 4 lbs.; Griffins, Winners allowed 4 lbs.; Non-Winners allowed 7 lbs.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Durgor's grey Concession, Mr. Vida	154—1
Mr. Henry Morris' dun Homestead, Mr. Stewart	154—2
Mr. John Peel's grey Sandway, late Suffolk, Mr. Johnstone	157—3
Also ran: Bornite (Mr. Rowe), Patriot (Mr. Watts), Bonnie Boy (Mr. Commons), Sir Nigel (Mr. Williams).	

Patriot was saddled again and for once stood still. It made a hot pace for the rest, all bunched. Turning for the sprint, Homestead came round and at the quarter was joined by Sandway and Concession, who had

run last throughout. Concession came along in grand form, winning easily by three lengths, Sandway beaten into third another two.—Time, 2.33 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$10.80. Places, 1st \$5.60, 2nd \$7.40, 3rd \$6. Members' sweep, 1st ticket 281, 2nd 787, 3rd 167.

6.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 7 lbs. extra.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Barley's ches. Memory, Mr. Vida	152—1
Mr. Fay's grey Wynona, Mr. Heard	165—2
Mr. R. Macgregor's bay The Raj, Mr. Commons	155—3
Also ran: Gros Papa (Mr. Springfield), Silverwood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Jammy Face (Mr. Johnstone), The Myna (Mr. Hill), Stockton (Mr. J. A. Brand).	

Memory had no record, but, after a tame race, Mr. Vida ran it up, had a momentary struggle to shake off Wynona and won by 3 lengths; one.—Time, 2.40.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$16.60. Places, 1st \$7.60, 2nd \$7.10, 3rd \$12.80. Members' sweep, 1st ticket 179, 2nd 14, 3rd 164.

7.—The Peking Stakes.—Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For all China Ponies that have been through Two Paper Hubs during the Season 1915-1916 and that have not won more than one official Race previous to May 3, 1916. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of any one Official Race and Non-Starters at this Meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Winners of one Official Race previous to the 8th May, 1916, and one Race at this Meeting, 10 lbs. extra. Winners of two Races at this Meeting barred.—One Mile.

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard	155—1
Mr. Lamerton's grey Volcano, Mr. Rowe	151—2
Mr. Jerome's ches. Blazon, Mr. Wullieumier	155—3
Also ran: Driver (Mr. Jones), Brown Duke (Mr. J. A. Brand), Nomadio (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Patrol (Mr. Watts), The Gift (Mr. Commons), Audet (Mr. Sleep), Joss Boy (Mr. Hill), Everingham (Mr. Stewart), Consent (Mr. Springfield), Viator (Mr. Vida).	

Sir Lamerock was never troubled at any time and won easily by 3 lengths; 1½. Viator took no part in the race.—Time, 2.42 5-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$6.80. Places, 1st \$5.60, 2nd \$6.50, 3rd \$11.70. Members' sweep, 1st ticket 543, 2nd 502, 3rd 732.

8.—The Shanghai Stakes.—Value, Tls. 500. Second Pony, Tls. 150. Third Pony, Tls. 75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Henry Morris' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. Stewart	158—1
Mr. Bill's bay Hazelnut, late Mohammedanism, Mr. Hill	158—2
Mr. John Peel's sp. wh. Peter Pieman, Mr. Johnstone	158—3
Also ran: Australian Chief (Mr. Rowe).	

Hazelnut made a praiseworthy effort to run away from the crack pony, but, once Beaconsfield caught it, the race was over, the Champion's favorite winning by a distance; the same.—Time, 3.12 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$5. Places, 1st \$5.20, 2nd \$6.90. Members' sweep, 1st ticket 332, 2nd 100, 3rd 755.

9.—The Spring Cup.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have started at this meeting and never won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race previous to this meeting, allowed 5 lbs.—One Mile.

Mr. Elreitus' ches. How Much, Mr. Vida	155—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's gr. Tukki Tukki, Mr. Heard	155—2
Mr. Ezra's roan Farthing Damages, Mr. J. I. Ezra	152—3
Also ran: Pingyu Chief (Mr. Hill), Gambia (Mr. J. A. Brand), Brussels (Mr. Jones), Nulli Secundus (Mr. Rowe).	

(Mr. E. B. Rose), Charlemagne (Mr. Rowe), Berkshire (Mr. Springfield).

How Much got a flying start and put up a lead of many lengths. Tukki Tukki was well ridden, but could never get nearer than the three lengths which separated them past the judge's box. Farthing Damages another length away.—Time, 2.51 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$19.30. Places, 1st \$6.40, 2nd \$5.90, 3rd \$7.40. Members' sweep, 1st ticket 297, 2nd 148, 3rd 498.

10.—The Scurry Stakes.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 7 lbs. extra.—Seven Furlongs.

Major Nathan's grey Prude, Mr. Watts	155—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's gr. White Nile, Mr. Heard	155—2
Mr. Henry Morris' bay Tringfield, Mr. Stewart	158—3
Also ran: The Strafer (Mr. Sleep), Baby Boy (Mr. Rowe), Robgill (Mr. Johnstone), The Pigeon (Mr. Hill), Stockton (Mr. Brand), Rubber Ring (Mr. Vida).	

The Strafer and The Pigeon were left. White Nile and Tringfield made the best showing, but Prude jumped out at the quarter and, coming great guns, gained a half-length victory; two.—Time, 1.48 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$10.40. Places, 1st \$5.60, 2nd \$5.60, 3rd \$5.80. Members' sweep, 1st ticket 693, 2nd 784, 3rd 716.

GADSK'S HUSBAND IS ARRESTED FOR PLOTS

Capt. Hans Tauscher, Agent Of Krupps, Accused of Sending Armed Men To Canada

New York, April 4.—Capt. Hans Tauscher, one of the most prominent Germans in the United States, was arrested yesterday afternoon and held in \$25,000 bail on the charge of having conspired with five other men—who will be taken into custody as soon as possible—to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada for the purpose of crippling the Dominion's facilities for sending supplies to Great Britain and her Allies.

Capt. Tauscher is best known, perhaps, as the husband of Mme. Johanna Gadsdell, the opera singer. Their home is at No. 44 West Seventy-seventh Street. His business address is No. 320 Broadway. He is general agent for the Krupps, the German gun makers, and also deals in Mauser rifles, Ehrhard ordnance (of which the great 42 centimetre gun is a type) and Luger automatic pistols.

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The China Press

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Met and fog, with cyclonic winds on the coasts of Petchili and in the northern districts. Very cloudy weather, with variable and moderate breezes in Central and Southern China.

SHANGHAI, MAY 10, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Germany's Diplomacy

(New York World)

HOW unfortunate for Villa that he has no Foreign Office! Had he been so fortunately equipped at the time of the Columbus raid, he might have proposed to the United States Government that a mixed commission be appointed to ascertain the facts in the case in accordance with the terms of The Hague Convention, he in the meantime to carry on his border depredations as heretofore.

Having no Foreign Office, Villa took to the sage-brush, with a troop of United States cavalry at his heels, but they order those things better in Germany. What Villa failed to do, the German Government proposes to the United States in connection with the Sussex case.

"In the event that differences of opinion should develop hereby between the two Governments, the German Government now declares itself ready to have the facts of the case established through mixed commissions of investigation, in accordance with the third title of 'The Hague' agreement for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts."

While the mixed commissions were investigating the facts in the Sussex case, German submarine commanders would be creating new cases for other mixed commissions to investigate, and so on to the end of the story. All that Germany asks is a free hand to carry on submarine warfare, and the United States can afterward have unlimited satisfaction in the way of apologies and expressions of regret.

The Sussex note as a whole is probably the most curious product of German diplomacy that the war has yet seen. In spite of all the pledges and promises that the United States has received from Berlin in relation to submarine warfare, the note contains two distinct admissions that German submarine commanders do not know what they attack and are not required to know.

In the matter of the Manchester Engineer, the German reply to the American inquiry runs as follows: "It is impossible to establish through the investigation up to the present whether the attack on the steamer, which, according to given description, occurred on March 27 in the latitude of Waterford, is attributable to a German submarine. The statement in regard to the time and place of the incident gives no sufficient basis for investigation."

If this means anything except a clumsy attempt at evasion, it means that no German submarine commander knows whether he was in the latitude of Waterford on March 27 or whether he sank a steamship there, or whether, if he did, the ship was sunk without warning. For diplomatic purposes, a German submarine commander need have no more mind or responsibility than a shark.

The kind of official ignorance that serves in the Manchester Engineer case is not adequate, however, to the Sussex case, and so we have a submarine commander who knows precisely where he was at precisely 3.55 Middle European time on March 24, and precisely what he was doing. His ignorance is restricted to the ship he torpedoed, which happened to be in the exact spot at which the Sussex was torpedoed, but which was not the Sussex for the reason that the commander's sketch of his victim does not accord in all details with photographs of the Sussex, and therefore the Sussex probably hit a mine.

In both instances we have the formal assurances of the Imperial Government that German submarine commanders do not know what ships they attack and are unprepared to give authoritative information in regard to their operations. Yet the American people are asked to strain their patience still further and trust in the German Government's good faith.

Correspondence

Marine Engineers' Dispute

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—To the ordinary lay mind it may appear that the present situation is the result of a desire on the part of the floating staffs to embarrass and take an unfair advantage of the shipping companies on the coast during the War. This would be beside the mark, however, because the questions at issue are long-standing and it was with the greatest reluctance that the engineers took up a position which to the ordinary observer might seem unparliamentary.

It is questionable if a more loyal body of men exists than the British marine engineers, but, unfortunately, while they are creating the opportunity for the shipping companies abroad to enormously increase their receipts the employees find their salaries gradually dwindling away to the vanishing point owing to the almost unprecedented rise in silver; and the cost of living has gone up to such an extent that those with families find it difficult to make both ends meet. We do not forget that the shipping companies have had their lean years but the fact that their fleets have increased to such an extraordinary extent since their inception would surely not convey the impression that things have not gone well with them.

Thirty years ago a chief engineer's salary was paid in the currency of the country and was equivalent to about £40 per month, and as very few, if any, had homes out here at that time while commodities were at least 75% cheaper there was a possibility for one who had reached that position to make provision for the future. Instead of an improvement in the conditions of life in the Far East, so far as the seafaring community is concerned, it would seem that the engineers enjoy less consideration now than they did even 20 years ago. When young engineers see what a low estimate a company puts upon the faithful services of those who have grown old in their employ it is little wonder that they see scant inducement to remain away from the Old Country.

The fact that so many of the seniors have risked so much by taking up a position in this dispute which would appear contrary to their interests is surely significant for none have stood more loyally by the shipping companies concerned and yet few have received less consideration. We are sure it is the earnest desire of such men to do anything that would leave an afterthought of bitterness and the desire of all is that the Marine Engineers' Guild should be recognized as an organization to assist in settling all questions between employer and employee in an amicable manner.

During such a time of prosperity as is now prevalent among British shipping companies on the China coast it should not be a difficult matter for them to make provision so as to meet the demands put forward by both Guilds, and if they are officially recognised a much better understanding is bound to be the result. We think it will be admitted by those conversant with the subject that the great majority of deck and engine room officers are gentlemen and as such would seek to the best of their ability to further the interests of their employers, which should be identical with their own, so that there is no fear that the opinions of agitators would carry any weight in the councils of an organization formed to promote our mutual interests.

Patriotism should not be confined to any one section of a community so it is obviously unfair for the public to dub a man unpatriotic who seeks by the only means at his disposal to obtain such conditions as will make life a little more worth living and provide a resting place when his services are no longer profitable to his employers.

(Signed)

A Member of the Marine Engineers' Guild.

Poems Worth Reading

Moonrise in Boston

From the Harvard Monthly
I stand at twilight gazing from my window;

The tall, green shuttered houses
Of the old quarter—silent, motionless,
Stand opposite and steadily,
Through downcast eyelids, sleepily
Return my stare. The dark eyes;
Night has not come.

High up at one small window,
In a gable just beneath the sky,
A woman, pale faced, bends laboriously
Upon the thick dust away.

Suddenly, from behind her gable
Glides the full, the white-faced moon—
So close that she must touch it
Should she turn . . . She sees it not.

A moment, and it clears the housetops,
Brightens on the colored sky of twilight,
Swims into the pure and deepening
Heaven!

O Moon, white Moon of twilight,
Thou most loyal Moon—
Of all the stars best loved!
Would mortals only see thee now.

In thy immaculate perfection—thou
Shouldest, like the woman, brush
From out their eyes the dust of hate,
And from their souls shouldst purge
All fever and corruption.

BRENT DOW ALLISON.

MORE SHIPS WANTED

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The American ship boom is on. The shipbuilding industry is reviving the glory of its past. Orders are piling up on the decks of American shipbuilders until some of them have been compelled to cry, "Hold, enough!" And still they come. When a vessel goes down in the war zone, it generally means another foreign order for an American shipbuilder; and every time the price per cubic foot of shipping space goes up, a lot of American citizens decide to go into the shipping business and order a couple of ships by the next mail.

The Bureau of Navigation estimates that at the present time 238 ships are in process of building in American shipyards, with a total gross tonnage of 1,077,680 tons. This figure is only approximate, however, since many concerns neglected to turn in complete reports to the bureau, and some turned in none at all. In other words, as far as can be estimated, American shipyards are turning out one complete ship for every working day in the year and even an occasional Sunday and holiday. Furthermore, orders are in for ships which cannot be started before next August or September.

The foreign demand alone is an important item. Nearly one thousand vessels have been destroyed thus far in the war, and the European belligerents are turning to American shipyards to help make up the loss. Their own yards are strained to their utmost capacity building ships of war. In England the large mercantile shipyards are closed, as the men have all been called for in the government yards. As a result, a large number of English mercantile orders are now being filled in the United States.

France and Spain also are patronizing American shipyards for vessels with heavy tonnage. One American firm just closed a contract for six vessels of five thousand tons each, the first of which must be finished by June of this year and the last by April of 1917. Even Norway, one of the greatest shipbuilding nations of the world, is unable to take care of her home demand and has placed an order for twenty-seven vessels in this country.

But the foreign orders, while complicating matters, are as nothing compared to the home demand. Americans are determined to have ships and have them quickly. It has come as a shock to the American people to find that in 1914, before the war, only eight per cent of our exports were handled by American-owned ships, which seem to be rare articles; to find in short, that the American merchant marine is largely non-existent.

The European War, which acted in the nature of a spot-light on so many of our shortcomings, has illustrated forcibly the tremendous inadequacy of American shipping facilities. China is a gold mine of trade opportunities today, as is, likewise, Russia; but the American manufacturers are compelled to sit with their hands folded waiting for ships to carry their commerce. The lumber industry of the Pacific Coast, which has been so greatly crippled for lack of ships, is only one of many instances. The only traffic which is handled completely and expeditiously on the Pacific Coast is that of war munitions to Russia.

The Russian-American Chamber of Commerce at Moscow, through its representatives in both countries, is making every effort to relieve this commercial stress. One Russian steamship company, equally desirous of promoting trade between the two countries, has come forward with an offer to set aside forty cubic feet of space on each of its steamers for samples of American goods consigned to the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, for which it will make no charge. In view of the high rates existing and the demand for every available inch of space, this is certainly very accommodating.

Much has been said and written concerning the unusual trade opportunities for Americans in South America. We have been told how the large banking houses of the country are establishing branches there; and most of us know at least two or three young men who are devoting themselves assiduously to the learning of Spanish so that the firm will send them to South America. Besides which, returned visitors have given us whole pages of advice concerning the need for longer terms of credit and more careful packing. But not half enough has been said about the need for a large and efficient organization of ships with which to carry on that trade, and without which it is practically impossible.

We are still a trifle surprised and bewildered at the scarcity of American ships, which we formerly pictured travelling in great quantities to all the

seaports of the world. But we are firm in our determination to get them as quickly as possible so that we will not be left high and dry in the next crisis. Moreover, we are making those local congressmen of ours do some legislating!

A bill has been introduced into congress which provides for the establishment of "a United States Shipping Board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of commerce of the United States." This board is to consist of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce together with three commissioners appointed by the President. Panama Canal bonds are to be issued up to the amount of \$50,000,000, if necessary, and with this money the board is to purchase vessels and pay for the construction of new ones suitable to the commercial and naval needs of the country. These will be leased to private concerns carrying on commerce with foreign countries.

An act was also passed, last year, which authorized the Secretary of Commerce to register as an American ship any foreign-built vessel wrecked on the United States coast on condition that the repairs given her by the shipping company are three times her salvage value. The repair work must be done in an American shipyard. Under these circumstances she is considered an American boat with all the privileges of the product of an American shipyard.

As a result, salvage companies are now doing a big business. Wrecks are being raised all along the coast and sold to shipping companies which give them a few repairs and start them off with a load of canned goods or cotton. Shipping concerns are fighting for the possession of curious old tubs that look as if they could never make another harbor. The German ship Walkure, sunk by the French in the Papeete harbor on Tahiti Island, was bought by a San Francisco concern while it was still on the bottom of the ocean. It was raised by a salvage company, given a complete overhauling and repairs, from which it has emerged a sturdy American vessel.

Thus is our national determination aroused, and we are going to have ships. We are going to show those congressmen what an American merchant marine is, and make our record in 1912, when our ships carried 90 per cent of our own commerce, look small in comparison. All of which is highly satisfactory to the American shipbuilder.

The News in Rhyme

By Dana Burnet

The search for Villa still proceeds
Through miles of heated headlines;
Sir Punston told the Mexicans
They must not cross the deadline.

Our land reserve of sixteen men
Will soon be fit for capture,
Carranza's mood
Is almost rude,
And life is filled with rapture.

Berlin is coyly hinting at
A reconciliation;
She has not had so sane a thought
Since Belgium was a nation.
And yet the Allies do not trust
The Kaiser's burning glances,
With cruel art
They stab his heart
And stop his least advances.

One button to the morning coat
Is now our ruling passion,
Our motto is to keep abreast
Of each important fashion.
The colors for the current year
Are growing somewhat shyer,
The tie should be
Concealed for tea,
And ladies' skirts are higher.

Real gasoline will soon be used
As perfume by the wealthy,
A meal a day, the doctors say,
Would keep the cosmos healthy.
'Tis rumored that the G. O. P.
Is flirting with the Colonel,
The Army Bill
Is pale and still,
And Bryan springs eternal.

A renaissance in poodle dogs
Is earnestly predicted.
King Albert will not mention peace
Till Wilhelm is evicted.
'Tis said a flower in the home
Improves one's moral rating.
The submarines
Are causing scenes,
And Congress is debating.

---Or What?

A paragrapher rises to ask:
Which is preferable, a castle in
Spain or a Villa in Mexico?

Woman's Influence

What It Means To A Man

By Beatrice Heron-Maxwell
(The Well-known Novelist and Thinker)

A chain is not stronger than its weakest link, and the test for a man's character is often the amount and quality of his susceptibility to a woman's influence. Is it a good thing or a deplorable one that women seldom realize the extent of their power to sway men—that men hardly ever acknowledge it in words, though their deeds tell an eloquent tale to those who are ready of understanding?

There may be many women in a man's life appealing to spasmodic moods, or different phases of his nature, emotional, psychical, or artistic; but, as a rule, there is only one who can dominate, to make him or to break him.

Take a proud man in any walk of life, with ambition in his soul, on which he keeps a tight rein, fearing to fall short of success, distrusting the wisdom of quitting beaten and obvious tracks to which duty may point disbelieving other men who urge him on, yet suffering from the ache of unused faculties that instinct says are latent in him, and give this man as the sharer of his daily life, of occasional leisure hours, a woman who does not reach or touch this inner mind of his, hidden beneath the surface crust of his reticence. The usual result is atrophy. He continues to stifle the promptings that she disregards.

But let him meet the woman—wife or relative or friend—who sees his capabilities and talents, who longs to set his feet on the higher rung of the ladder, who burns with eager vaulting hope for his triumph and weaves in fancy a laurel wreath for his adornment, and you can watch him soar on wings fashioned for him by her influence.

Her belief in him gives him faith in himself, her keenness fires him with enthusiasm, her demand for the gift of his whole self and what it can accomplish impels him to draw her onwards and upwards with him towards the stars.

Browning was cognizant of this when he wrote:
Oh! I must feel your soul prompt
mine.

Your heart anticipate my heart,
You must be just before, in fine
See, and make me see, for your part,
New depths of the Divine.

The woman who wields this guiding scepter must be heart-whole in her grasp of it; there can be no half-measures, no mean or mercenary motives, and she must let him know, once she has drawn him into the radius of her magnetic personality, that he matters to her.

There are few men who will ask a woman's interest in their career, or dwell much on it to her, unless they are certain by sure signs that she wants to share his hopes and fears, and is most desirous of their confidence about it.

If she has love to give him and it love is part of what he seeks from her, she should make him certain that she possesses her heart and counts above all other men to her. She can tell him this by words or half-words or even silences; she can express it in all her ways and words, and he understands, will be comforted. There is a fallacious creed held by many women that a man must be kept in ignorance of how much he means to her. She welcomes him sparingly or not at all; she treats him coldly to rouse in him the spirit of the chase.

Once, twice, or thrice he may be stimulated to pass this barrier, and his ardor may be fanned to a flame warm enough to induce mutual sympathy, but soon he tires of this effort and, slackening, gradually drifts away.

Even if intuition tells him she has been counting the moments to his advent, he shunts the thought, and decides that he is weary of thawing a layer of ice every time.

Nor should she try to rouse his jealousy as a spur to his regard for her, men with strong feelings objecting to run in competitions. That other men seek her out is no drawback, but that she reciprocates their sense of attraction is intolerable. Again, she is at fault when she criticizes him blamefully, or nags at him, or keeps referring to past opportunities he has misused or lost. Her influence should include praise—why not? He probably desires it from few people, having his own standard of personal merit, and is unconscious of needing it from her; nevertheless, the knowledge that she appreciates the best in him, realizes the obstacles in his path and the difficulties created by his own temperament, and will commend him with nice discrimination when he overcomes them, proves sweet to him, and makes a green oasis in a desert of arid toil.

And she should chime in with his moods. When he returns to her presence tired, work-worn, depressed, or angered from steady opposition he has coped with, she should take him gradually, delicately, tactfully, wooing him by easy unobtrusive softnesses to a receptive frame of mind, and, having soothed him, give him of her best.

So, whether or not her own state of mind is equable, the effort to attune it to harmony with him will benefit herself and bring its own reward, while every time it will establish her influence more surely over his heart and life.

He will be glad of her tender pride in him and sympathy, and if to this she adds real love he will be gladder still. There is sincere and single-minded love of several kinds, and each has its value; but the one great passion that includes them all is a paramount factor in his career.

He may banish it altogether in his work, the heart in abeyance to the brain, but it is a permeating sense and force that loses none of its strength while it is dormant.

When a man has found the woman who appeals to every emotion in him he is eager to respond to every emotion in her, and his pleasure in so doing is enhanced infinitely by knowing that their approach is mutual in its happiness.

One might worthily paraphrase the slyly mischievous saying of a modern writer on women, intended as a deliberate *casus belli* between the sexes: "There are no good women, only women who have lived with good men," and make it "There are no good men, only men who have been influenced by good women." Good in both these cases is an adjective of far wider significance than that of mere non-committal of certain illegal, immoral actions, and, outside the necessarily restricted field of conventional morality, is all-embracing. The French know well and freely admit this in the recommendation when a man's conduct is in question: "Cherchez la femme!"

Men are all in the arena now fighting for something or another, and each needs a woman's gaze to strengthen his power of staying or smiting. There need not be too many gages to go round, for feminine influence is various and emanates from the mother, the sister, the wife, the daughter, the sweetheart, and, above all, the ideal woman, whatever place she fills.

The women who make unpleasant history stand out in bolder relief than those who have influenced great and noble actions in men; but those who play upon the strength of a man's mind and heart to make discord instead of melody, who have fretted away the weak link in a man's life chain, have a reckoning to pay in the fulness of time.

Of them it will never be said, "The nations rise up and call her blessed!" If there are women in England now, of unblurred British descent, who have been influencing their men against supreme and unswerving loyalty to the truest interests of the Empire, let them take heed lest they fall; they are building their houses upon sand. For when the heat of the fray is past they will see these purblind men, with clearer vision past, present, and future, and will feel a sick disgust at their own weakness, and the treacherous, pernicious, selfish strength that has traded on it.

While the women who have magnetised the whole chain into solidity can "lift their hands serenely in the sunshine as before."

GARNER,
QUELCH
& Co.

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The Shanghai Stores Co.

Gentlemen's Outfitters

21 Nanking Road.

Just arrived

A large consignment of

Gentlemen's Straw Hats

Latest London styles, at Shanghai's Lowest
Prices Always.

All sizes at \$3.00 each.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 Nanking Road.

Gent's Dept. Open Till 6.30 p.m. Daily

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



In 1920?

By William F. Fick

(Note: Several hundred women attended the Moran-Willard Prize Fight)

"Willie, isn't supper ready?"
Said a father to a lad.
As he trudged, with footsteps steady,
To the only home he had.
"Where is all the family, Willie?"
Don't they care for us a bit?"
Then the lad, in accents chilly,
Spoke the following words, to wit:
"Mother went to see Kid Logan"

Fight ten rounds with Biff O'Brien;
Sister Jane to see Young Hogan.
In his bout with Micky Stein.
Alice took her cousin, Addie,
To a fight near Prospect Park.
Get some supper for me, daddy,
I'm as hungry as a shark!"

Then the father's thoughts went
flitting
To the days in Ancient Rome,
When the matrons took their knitting
To old Nero's Hippodrome.
And he thought, while slowly moving
O'er the meal he had to cook,
"Those who think this world's im-
proving
Ought to take another look!"

Facts About the Famous

A good story is being told by Mme. Vandervelde, wife of the famous Belgian orator. A Belgian entering a street car in Brussels happened to tread on the toe of a German officer, and profusely apologized. The officer, not to be outdone, offered to let the Belgian pass first. "No, no," replied the latter, "you go first; I'm at home."

An anecdote told of James Welch, who must have made a fortune out of "When Knights Were Bold," concerns him when a young man. He was playing in a part which involved the wearing of a heavy moustache. As he appeared on the stage some one called out: "Come out of that there moustache! I can tell you by your feet!"

The King of Spain has lately interested himself in the condition of Spanish prisoners, and has been

Bandman Opera Co.

beg to announce that, in response to a universal request,

"The Only Girl"

will be presented on Saturday night, May 13, in place of "BETTY," as previously announced. Seats already booked for that performance may be exchanged at S. Moutrie & Co.

Mrs. Florence A. Bassity

will conduct an
International Montessori Training Course
For Teachers, Parents, and
those interested in
Child Welfare
during
June, July, August, September.
Detailed information may be had
by addressing
MRS. BASSITY,
Kalee Hotel
9655

visiting the chief penal establishments in his realms:

Bonham Carter, who recently married the British Prime Minister's daughter, is one of the best judges of Old English furniture in the country.

Lord Derby's signature is just now more in demand among autograph-hunters than that of any other man in England.

The Queen of Sweden has visited the German Empress three times since the outbreak of the war.

Prince Henry of Prussia is one of the most skilful fencers in Germany.

"Coffee, biscuits and a pipe" is the breakfast menu of Sir Douglas Haig.

Dynamics of Mince Pie

A pie manufacturing company of New York has been sued for damages by Mrs. Bessie C. Black, and the outcome of the suit will be awaited impatiently by all makers and consumers of mince pie. It is alleged by the plaintiff that after eating a piece of mince pie purchased from the defendants, she dreamed that the German Crown Prince had captured Paris, she saw Emperor William single handed make a prisoner of General Joffre, while cannon to right of her, cannon to left of her, volleyed and thundered, and Turkish soldiers seemed to rush at her with drawn scimitars. Mrs. Black asserts that the physical and mental suffering caused by her nightmare is worth \$10,000 in damages.

The American mince pie, whether hand made or manufactured, has never been wholly free from public criticism and reproach. As a source from which spring weird dreams and unbearable nightmares mince pie has always held a place by itself. That its popularity has been steadily increasing for many years past proves either that the American people as a whole are fond of terrifying visions in their sleep or enjoy taking long chances against dreamless slumber.

In connection with Mrs. Bessie C. Black's \$10,000 mince pie nightmare a pertinent and interesting query arises: Can it be possible that a certain world renowned explorer and naturalist carries canned mince pie into the wilds with him when he sets forth to come upon hitherto unknown rivers and birds? If he does not, his

growing fame as a discoverer has been won at too high a price. In fact, it should be wholly unnecessary to undergo perils in Brazil or Trinidad in search of geographical or ornithological novelties when a midnight snack at Oyster Bay composed wholly of high power 42 centimeter mince pie would enable the faunal naturalist to see things never before observed by man. Mince pie hath its victories no less renowned than jungle travel, and much less expensive to the professional discoverer.—New York Sun.

Second Rate Movies

The trouble with the "movies"—and there is trouble already in this prosperous industry—was correctly diagnosed by William A. Brady when he said that the public was becoming weary of inferior entertainment on the screen. So prejudiced had its patrons been toward this novelty in amusements in recent years that they were ready to accept all the film plays without question. Their attitude toward the pictures was uncritical.

But every form of public entertainment is inevitably educational. There has been great mechanical improvement since the days of the shaking light specked photographs that were first displayed. Progress has been rapid in many details. Yet not all of the picture plays have kept up to the standard the best of them established. And in the case of an entertainment of this character it is essential to advance if the interest of the public is to be retained.

Many of the moving picture plays recently put before the public have been so disappointing that there has been created distrust of what the spectators may find when they go to the theatre. This feeling has been engendered in the public mind frequently in the case of popular plays familiar before they are put on the screen. So it is no longer the conviction of the public that whatever is on the screen must be good. It has reached such a point that only the names of certain popular performers restore confidence to a degree that insures success for the films. Certainly the theatre will benefit by this loss of confidence in the picture plays. It no longer appears to these devoted patrons an old fashioned and effete institution. Even the movies are not invariably good, and there is a feeling that there may be something left in the spoken drama.—New York Sun.

Speedy Weddings

(From the Salem News)
Lucy de Stalld, aged 32 years, married, of Revere, is alleged to have stabbed Mary Sacco, 22 years old and married five times during a quarrel.

History of Steam

Steam was invented by Hero of Alexandria, Sir Isaac Watts, Benjamin Fulton and John D. Rockefeller in the sixteenth century for the purpose of overheating our houses. They succeeded beyond their wildest dreams.

Steam is also used in locomotives and in throat vaporizers. If you have the grip buy a wrought iron vaporizer from the nearest steel factory, and having carefully assembled its parts attach it to your thyroid gland with bands of steel, first filling the boiler with pure distilled water, and see that the steam gauge is working correctly. After rebuilding the fire properly and

putting on a superstructure of cardamom seed and oil of cinnamon attach the nozzle to your esophagus and say "Ah!" Repeat until the undertaker calls.
Steam attains its highest usefulness when cavorting up and down the interior of your steam radiator from 5 to 8 in the morning, when you have been up all night before, or from 11 to 12 in the daytime, when you are sitting in plush pyjamas composing the final scene in your latest grand opera. It is also used in kettles during such periods if your cook has remembered to put any water into them.
Steam has no regular habits. Just when you think you can rely upon it most it becomes frightfully dissipated.

"OSRAM" & "G.E.C."

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"OSRAM" & "G.E.C." ELECTRIC LAMPS GIVE THE MAXIMUM OF ILLUMINATION WITH THE MINIMUM OF CURRENT COST

LONG LIFE WITHOUT DIMINUTION OF CANDLE POWER.

"OSRAM" & "G.E.C." LAMPS ARE UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED FOR LIGHTING PRIVATE RESIDENCES, OFFICES, FACTORIES, AND STORES.

"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

OR

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

TELEPHONES 1608 & 1609

TELEGRAMS "GENLECTRIC"



The Multiplex Hammond

is
The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.

It is
the most Portable Standard Typewriter.



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Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

LADIES—Spring is here! Do you need a Tonic?

BORDEN'S STERILIZED NATURAL MILK is prepared under the most approved sanitary conditions and expert supervision, from cows in the finest dairy sections of the United States of America. Each case contains 48 extra large cans (22oz.).

TRY THIS:—

NATURAL MILK TONIC. No. 1, with Fruit Juices.
To a glass of cold BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, add four tablespoons of any "DEL MONTE" acidulous fruit juice, or APPLE CIDER! Shake in shaker until it foams and grate nutmeg lightly over the top.

Watch for our Recipes

CONNELL BROTHERS CO.

Shanghai

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA



Victrola



Victrola VI
\$25
Other styles
\$15 to \$250.

Hearing the
greatest artists
is an everyday
pleasure with
a Victrola.

It enables every one to
enjoy at will all that is
best in music.

VICTOR
AGENTS

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THE HYPOCRITES
ARE COMING

"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a
"Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all
that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - Snow White

Surface - - - Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency - - - Slightly thicker than good body
Varnish but flowing as freely and
setting with the same even
brilliance.

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows
neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic,
durable and will always remain White.

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INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat.
Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks.
Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance.
Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space.
Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.

Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use.
Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.
The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering,
drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering
steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcan-
izing, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Engineer's Office,
5, Thibet Road.

Showroom,
29, Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 9, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.05
Gold Bars: 975 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1925
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-2-Tls.	6.16
Exch. @ 72.2-Mex.	3.52
Peking Bar	350
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	35 1/2
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.28
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$476 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 3-3
London	Demand 3-3 1/2
India	T.T. 241 1/2
Paris	T.T. 458
Paris	Demand 458 1/2
New York	T.T. 76 1/2
New York	Demand 76 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 71 1/2
Japan	T.T. 65 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 185

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cde. 3-4 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 3-4 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cde. 3-4 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3-4 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 484
New York	4 m-s. 79 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

Hk. Tls. 1-Hk. Tls.	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1-Mark.	4.98
Gold Tls. 1-Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.67
" " 1-Rupia.	2.63
" " 1-Roules.	2.73
" " 1-Mex. \$.	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.05
Chinese Dollars, 72.00
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 1/2
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 9, 1916.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 9, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	
Shanghai-Pahang Tls.	1.50
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.75
Direct Business Reported	
S. M. C. 1908 6% Debs. Tls.	97.00
Telephones Tls.	95.50
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.50
Consolidated Tls.	3.50

FREIGHT RATES INCREASED

In view of the present shortage of ships, and the general rise in freight and charter rates, the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. and other shipping firms have, as the result of a conference, decided to increase the freight rates for Calcutta and Bombay, which have hitherto been comparatively low, says The Japan Advertiser. It is decided that the freight for Bombay and ports of call will be raised from July 1, and for Calcutta and Rangoon from August 1.

The freight for piece goods to Bombay which is now 26 yen per ton will be raised 18 yen. The rate for Calcutta for the same cargo is now 31 yen, and it will be raised to 15 yen from July 1 and to 18 yen from August 1.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

JAPAN'S TRADE GAINS ARE RESULT OF WAR

Finance Minister Says This Country's Prosperity is Result Of Temporary Conditions

Addressing the conference of the Superintendents of the Customs on Monday, Mr. Taketomi, Minister of Finance, said:

"At the outbreak of the war, our foreign trade was at once affected and seriously depressed. But subsequent developments have favored our trade, with the satisfactory result that there was a trade balance of 170,000,000 yen in favor of Japan for last year, a record in the annals of the foreign trade in this country.

"Not only the export trade continued to be prosperous this year, but also the import trade is gaining in comparison with last year. The amount of foreign trade for the first quarter of the year reached 394,000,000 yen, again a record. The trade balance in that period was 42,000,000 yen, in favor of exports. Presuming that trade conditions will continue to be so favorable there will be for the whole year a trade of about 1,600,000 yen, and the balance in favor of export of about 200,000,000 yen.

"Although these are very satisfactory conditions, we must not be too optimistic as to the future. If these conditions were the result of natural and normal trade progress in time of peace our satisfaction would be greater. But this is, on the contrary, a temporary phenomenon resulting from the war. That is to say, it is the result of the suspension of German supply, and the limitation of the British and French supply to the world's market. The countries which have most profited by this condition are the United States and Japan, the former having had a trade of \$6,600,000,000 and a \$2,000,000,000 favorable balance for last year. When compared with the figures in the United States, the figures for Japan appear insignificant.

"Bearing this in mind, those connected with the foreign trade should make an effort to lay sound basis for the future progress to trade.

"There have already elapsed nearly two years since the outbreak of war, and yet there is no immediate hope of peace. But the ultimate victor depends now on the financial and economic resources of the warring nations. Therefore, the Allies are bent upon improving their economic and financial conditions. Their efforts in this line have been also directed toward a post-bellum commercial agreement, and it is not difficult to imagine that there will be a strong tariff war after the war. To prepare for this, the Allies plan to open an economic conference in Paris, and Japan has already agreed to participate in it and has appointed her delegates. Nothing can yet be prophesied as to the outcome of the conference, but it is expected that it will necessitate a change in Japan's customs tariffs.

"In view of the progress of the world's situation Japan has now appointed an extensive committee for the economic investigation to prepare for the establishment of a national economic policy which may be best suited to present conditions. Of the subjects to be studied, the customs policy will perhaps, be the most important."

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances,
Subscribed Capital . . . Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital . . . Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company
Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.
Assurance Fund
(31.3.15) Tls. 9,069,647.72
Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Foreign Investors Face a Double Tax

Non-Resident Aliens To Be Assessed in U. S. on Income From American Securities

New York, April 5.—Under a new ruling covering the collection of the dividends for N.Y.K. shares is being watched with keen interest in business circles, especially those interested in the stock market, says The Japan Advertiser. Various reports have been circulated, some of them influencing the market. But so far nothing definite has been decided.

The Board of Directors of the N.Y.K. have been approached by a section of influential shareholders, represented by Baron Go, to ask for an increase of dividends and other necessary changes in the company's by-laws in view of the great profits the company is realizing. The Board of Directors have conferred several times on the subject, and it is said that they have drawn up their own plan and are about to submit it to this section of the shareholders for their approval.

It seems that the company, in view of the present prosperity, can not refuse the wishes of the shareholders, and it is reported that they will pay three kinds of dividends, ordinary dividends of 10 per cent, special dividends and special war dividends. For the two latter the percentage is not yet fixed, but it is generally believed that all these dividends put together will amount to at least 25 per cent. per annum.

However, the Board of Directors, in paying greater dividends, realize that they must consider the position of the company as a subsidized concern. The present subsidy for the European liners was approved by the Diet for period of four years, but the Government contracted only for the first two years, and this contract is to expire at the end of January next year. What the Board of Directors must consider is that if the company pays too large dividends, there will arise the feeling that there is no necessity to subsidize a company making such profits; and this would hinder the renewal of the subsidy contract. It is at least certain that there will be a move to cut down the subsidy. But the company does not see yet how the European liners can be maintained at a profit permanently without the subsidy.

Moreover, the company has built in recent years eleven vessels of the Yawaka Maru class and the building of these vessels was on the assumption that the subsidy would be continued in future years, and any steps that might affect the subsidy question the company does not like to adopt. That is why the Board of Directors have been hesitating to the desires of the shareholders.

\$200,000,000 Loan Sought by France

That Is the Wall Street Report As Discussions With Bankers Are Resumed

New York, March 28.—Discussions between representatives of the French government and bankers who will act with J. P. Morgan and Co. in bringing out a new French loan, which were broken off some weeks ago have been resumed, it was learned yesterday. However, it was said that no terms had been agreed upon; and that the whole matter was in such shape that it was too early to hazard a guess as to the form which the financing would finally take.

Interest in the new loan was aroused again yesterday by an announcement from J. P. Morgan and Co., who stated that funds had been deposited with them for the redemption of the one-year 5 per cent. French public treasury bonds which fall due April 1. The offering of this issue amounted to \$50,000,000, but, after upward of \$80,000,000 of the issue had been placed, the balance was withdrawn from sale at the behest of the French government. With the redemption of these notes France will have no bonds or notes outstanding in this country other than the Anglo-French 5s. in which she has a joint interest with Great Britain.

It was said at the offices of J. P. Morgan and Co. that funds to meet the maturing notes had been provided with the arrangement of any new loan or credit. It was denied that the payment of the notes had been decided upon to clear the way for a new and larger loan.

Gossip in the financial district has it that the new loan, now under consideration, will be for a total of approximately \$200,000,000, to be provided for by three year 5 per cent. notes secured by collateral. It is understood that the French government has been mobilizing South American and other foreign issues to be used to secure the new loan.

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LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

N.Y.K. MAY HAVE 25 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

To be of Three Kinds—Directors Fear Loss Of Subsidy

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That Is the Wall Street Report As Discussions With Bankers Are Resumed

New York, March 28.—Discussions between representatives of the French government and bankers who will act with J. P. Morgan and Co. in bringing out a new French loan, which were broken off some weeks ago have been resumed, it was learned yesterday. However, it was said that no terms had been agreed upon; and that the whole matter was in such shape that it was too early to hazard a guess as to the form which the financing would finally take.

Interest in the new loan was aroused again yesterday by an announcement from J. P. Morgan and Co., who stated that funds had been deposited with them for the redemption of the one-year 5 per cent. French public treasury bonds which fall due April 1. The offering of this issue amounted to \$50,000,000, but, after upward of \$80,000,000 of the issue had been placed, the balance was withdrawn from sale at the behest of the French government. With the redemption of these notes France will have no bonds or notes outstanding in this country other than the Anglo-French 5s. in which she has a joint interest with Great Britain.

It was said at the offices of J. P. Morgan and Co. that funds to meet the maturing notes had been provided with the arrangement of any new loan or credit. It was denied that the payment of the notes had been decided upon to clear the way for a new and larger loan.

Gossip in the financial district has it that the new loan, now under consideration, will be for a total of approximately \$200,000,000, to be provided for by three year 5 per cent. notes secured by collateral. It is understood that the French government has been mobilizing South American and other foreign issues to be used to secure the new loan.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital . . . £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$895 B.
Chartered	253
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	3
Cathay, pref.	6.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$426 B.
North China	175.
Taiwan of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$395.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$138
Hongkong Fire	\$395 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 125.
Indo-China Def.	975. 64 S.
"Shell"	Tls. 17 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 20 S.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	35a.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 86
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 100 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 100 S.
Wellswell Land	50 1/2
Central Stores	Tls. 50 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 52 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 124
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International	Tls. 75 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 70
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 76
Soy Chee	Tls. 34
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 89
Kung Yik	Tls. 5
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 8 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 11 S.
Green Island	Tls. 25 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 5
Major Bros.	Tls. 133
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 133
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$14 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$38.
Watson	\$7.10 B.
Weeks	\$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 2.10
Kapayang	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 40.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 1.50 S.
Batu Anan 1915	Tls. 6 1/4
Batu Toh Alang	Tls. 2.
Bute	Tls. 2.
Chemor United	Tls. 17.
Chempedak	Tls. 4 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 5.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 22.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22.
Kamunting	Tls. 15 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 20.
Kapayang	Tls. 18 1/2
Karat	Tls. 11 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 20
Kroewek Java	Tls. 18.
Padang	Tls. 12
Pengalan Durian	Tls. 7.
Permatang	Tls. 1.45
Repah	Tls. 1 1/2
Samagala	Tls. 10 1/2
Seelke	Tls. 2.10
Semambu	Tls. 22.
Semawang	Tls. 1.40
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 7.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 15.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 1.90 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2
Sungala	Tls. 14
Sungel Duri	Tls. 8 S.
Sua Mangdis	Tls. 1 1/2
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1.30
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 3.15
Taipung	Tls. 12 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 29
Tebong	Tls. 2.60
Ulobri	Tls. 8 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 8 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 18.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 96 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 288 1/2
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales B. Buyers	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398	

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 8 was 131 tons."

TORPEDOING OF THE EAGLE POINT WITHOUT WARNING ANGERS U.S.

Believed in Washington That Tirpitz Extremists Still Control U-Boat Policy

HERR HARDEN'S COMMENT

Von Tirpitz First Under-rated The Submarine, Now He Brandishes It

Washington, March 30.—The situation is aggravated by the news of the torpedoing of yet another ship, the Eagle Point, without warning and with, it is believed, an American on board. According to the Associated Press the President had yesterday decided to write another Note, and, by recapitulating her alleged crimes, to frame against Germany a final indictment which would leave her no course save to renounce utterly and in the sight of the world her evil ways, or forfeit the official friendship and trust of the United States. But, it is asked, what is the use of more words if Germany has definitely decided to allow her submarines to run amok?

Washington is full of gloomy forebodings. It is feared that, after all, the Tirpitz extremists must win in the end. Count Bernstorff, who shows signs of worry, persists in attributing the Sussex explosion to a mine. But the evidence received by the State Department, while it is not yet officially announced to be conclusive, seems to point the other way—to say nothing of the fate of the Manchester Engineer, the Englishman, the Tubantia, the Silius, and the Eagle Point. It is noted, moreover, that all these vessels are reported to have been unarmed and that Germany is thus robbed of another opportunity of quibbling.

From Mexico To Verdun

Speculation as to what will happen, like speculation as to the meanings of Germany's new outbreak of frightfulness, which includes everything from Mexico to Verdun, is on everybody's lips. All that can be said is that each successive outrage will make it more difficult for the President to continue to translate into terms of diplomacy the peaceful proclivities of the bulk of his countrymen. The East is getting thoroughly aroused, and indignation, to judge from the Press, will soon begin to be echoed in the West more loudly than at any time since the Lusitania.

Germany may be able to avoid a rupture as things stand, but if she has decided to throw all pretence of moderation to the winds and attempt to surround Great Britain with a murder zone it is difficult to see how she can avoid forfeiting the friendship of Washington. In some quarters it is deemed significant that whereas the official dispatches about the Sussex were edited by the State Department in a sedative sense, the Consular dispatches about the torpedoing of the Eagle Point have been handed to the Press apparently intact.

Herr Harden on Tirpitz

London, March 31.—Herr Maximilian Harden, who naturally finds the fall of Tirpitz a sensation congenial to his pen, is publishing interesting sketches. They are of a malicious kind, although rather inconclusive.

In the Zukunft of March 18 Herr Harden wrote that Tirpitz's view has always been, "In my realm there shall be nobody stronger or more exalted than I." As long as Tirpitz was at the head of the Imperial Navy Office, "the chiefs of the Admiralty Staff and the chiefs of the Navy Cabinet and of the Battle Fleet were hardly ever mentioned," and "no German Minister of War was ever throne so high in power." Harden, like some other writers, taunts Tirpitz with having, in his devotion to torpedo-boats, persistently underrated the submarine. In another passage he writes:

"Herr von Tirpitz has always thought of the North Sea war—the fight against England. It was his fate that there was never a stronger man to bend his will, and that he was able to have his fling as an expert. Three Chancellors, seven Foreign Secretaries, and two dozen diplomatists, some of them far-sighted and some of them short-sighted, have grumbled at him. Did they

mutiny? For decades long nobody dared."

In the current number of the Zukunft Herr Harden writes:—"However the war ends, the naval conflict of the old style ends with it. Dreadnoughts and Super-Dreadnoughts have had their value depreciated by the submarine—the submarine which can remain out for a long time and put a wreath of mines round the island of the once blessed Britons. This gives a Sea Power of the third rank more effective possibilities than the strongest, which cannot protect its flock of sheep."

"Herr von Tirpitz long underrated the value of this weapon and opposed its advocates. Now he brandishes it against statesmanship, which allowed him to declare a sea zone to be a war area, but did not allow him to command that every ship which could be reached in this area should be destroyed. The Admiral believes that only submarine war, without mercy or restraint, and without the brake of political consideration, can compel England to conclude peace within any measurable period of time. But who is responsible for the conduct of Imperial affairs demands respect for political consideration. In that case, the answer is shouted, the certainty of quick results dwindles. The decision can only come from the Supreme War Lord. He follows the advice of his Chancellor, and the Admiral departs. There is now a hallsturm of leading articles, telegrams of homage, and resolutions. Subscriptions are collected by inn-keepers, tobacconists, and waiters. There was not a quarter of the noise after the dismissal of Bismarck. The Secretary of State becomes so upset that he has to walk for hours in the Berlin air to revive himself."

"What, then, has happened? A different answer has been given to a question of naval strategy than was wished by one who by virtue of his office was not called upon for an answer at all. The chiefs of the Admiralty Staff, of the Battle Fleet, and of the Naval Cabinet remain at their posts, and Admiral von Capelle, who for years was the most trusted colleague of Tirpitz, is now Secretary of State. These four German admirals have either contributed to the decision or at least find it compatible with their duty. Ought, then, 65,000,000 Germans to believe that their heaviest weapon has either been shattered or curtailed?"

MACKENSEN ROUSES TURKS' ENTHUSIASM

Goes to Constantinople Ostensibly to Present Kaiser's Honor to the Sultan

By Karl H. von Wülgand

Berlin, March 25, (via Amsterdam, March 26).—Field Marshal von Mackensen, who the French press has insisted was directing the operations at Verd

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
 Bangkok Iloilo Penang
 Batavia Ipoh Puket
 Bombay Karachi Rangoon
 Calcutta Kiang Suifu
 Canton Kobe Seremban
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Shanghai
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Tientsin
 Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
 Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mongtze Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Pondichery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papeete
 Hankeou Pnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
 Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
 PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
 Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai International Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 18,000,000
 \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patterson, Esq., Chairman.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
 Chief Manager:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur
 Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
 Canton Lyons Shanghai
 Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Tientsin
 Iloilo Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
 Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
 Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital Contributed by the
 Chinese Government 3,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
 London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
 LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies
 Bombay Hallan Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin
 Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok
 Dalny (Dairen) O-A
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.
 Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.
 All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.
 Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
 Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
 Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.
 National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents
 All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
 Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
 Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
 Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
 Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000
 One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 IN LONDON: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
 Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
 Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
 Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
 Reserve Fund 20,400,000

London Bankers:
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Antungshen London Port Arthur
 Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
 Changchun Lyons Sinanfu
 Dalny Mukden Tientsin
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin NewchwangTokio
 Hongkong New York Tientsin
 Honolulu Osaka
 Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
 SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
 Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
 Goids, 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
 Reserve Fund—
 Goids, 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
 Head Agency: BATAVIA
 Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
 Bandoneg Palembang Tandjong Balei
 Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi
 Djember Penang Tegal
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
 Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
 Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden
 Makassar Singapore
 Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNEBERG,
 Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

38 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.
 CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking
 Authorized Capital \$30,000,000.00
 Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
 Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
 Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
 Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
 The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
 Amsterdam Manila Seattle
 Bangkok Malta Somarag
 Batavia Melbourne Singapore
 Benken Milan Soerabaya
 Bombay Moscow Sydney
 Calcutta New York Tokio
 Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
 Hongkong Padang Wellington
 Honolulu Paris Yokohama
 Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/4 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
 YUEN CHEN, Sub-Manager.
 March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
 SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
 Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
 Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
 Paid-up Capital, Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
 For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912
 Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000
 Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850
 Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:
 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
 For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
 Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 9, 1916.

Butcher's Meat
 Beef per lb. 14-20
 Mutton " 16-20
 Pork " 25-30
 Veal " 25-30

Fish
 Bream per lb. 16-18
 Cod " 14-16
 Mandarin " 20-30
 Mackerel " 18-20
 Pomfret " 14-16
 Salmon " 15-20
 Samil " 20-1.00
 Soles " 14-16
 Whitebait " 8-10

Game, Poultry and Eggs
 Deer each none
 Duck " 50-1.00
 Eggs per doz. 14-16

Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plow	"	8-12
Quail	"	20-25
Salpe	"	14-16
Teal	per lb.	45-50
Wild Duck	each	14-16
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	40-45
Wild Pigeons	"	none

Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	8-10
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-80
Melons	per lb.	12-16
Oranges	"	none
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	each	none
Pineapples	per lb.	none
Pumpkins	per lb.	none
Plums	each	20-25
Pumpkins	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	10-15
Walnuts	"	10-15

Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbages	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	8-10
Cauliflower	"	10-15
Celery	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	12-14
Green Corn	each	20-25
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	8-12
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.50-3.00
Paranips	per bunch	1-2
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	1-2
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2

Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.00
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$3.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.50

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 11	..	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	19 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	21 1.00	Seattle	Kanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	25	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
June 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	3 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	4 noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	5 ..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	12 noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	16 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	26 P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Dollar & Co.
..	30 ..	San Francisco etc.	Hasel Dollar	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Moosehead	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	2 noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 10	3.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	11 5.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	12 3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	N. Y. K.
..	13 7.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	16 9.30	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	19 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	20 ..	Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 15	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
..	15 ..	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	P. & O.
..	17 P.M.	London via Ports	Glenfine	Br.	B. & S.
..	18 D.L.	London	Onfa	Br.	B. & S.
..	19 P.M.	Marseilles	Portbos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	21 0.30	London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	24 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	28 7.00*	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	28 ..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. T. & Co.
..	29 9.30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
..	29 D.L.	London	Descaillon	Br.	B. & S.
..	29 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycan	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	11 A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	12 A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
..	15 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peles	Br.	B. & S.
..	21 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	26 9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
..	29 9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 10	A.M.	Hongkong	Chiyeun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	10 A.M.	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	10 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	11 ..	Takao, Formosa	Kokoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	11 P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	12 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Heifung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	13 A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	16 P.M.	Hongkong	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	23 P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	26 6.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 12	8.30*	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	12 3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	15 D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	11 M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	12 M.N.	do	Tachai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	12 M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	13 M.N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	14 M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	15 M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	16 M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	17 M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	17 M.N.	do	Shinyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	18 M.N.	do	Tientsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	18 M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 9	Ningpo	Kiangkwan	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 9	Hongkong	Kamo maru	4940	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
May 9	Hongkong	Kiangkwan	5702	Br.	B. & S.	
May 9	Hankow	Kiangkwan	5702	Br.	B. & S.	
May 9	Hankow	Tachai maru	1139	Jap.	N. Y. K.	K. L. Y. W.
May 9	Japan	Glenfine	6021	Br.	Glenfine	L.P.D.W.
May 9	Tientsin	Kokoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
May 9	Japan	Matsu maru	1222	Jap.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 9	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	Chinwangtao	Heiwa maru	1484	Jap.	K. M. A.
..	Chinwangtao	Patriot	698	Br.	K. M. A.
..	Chinwangtao	Burrumbet	1561	Br.	K. M. A.
..	Japan	Hakul maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Wakamatsu	Heinung	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	Hankow	Tsingtao	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	Antung	Isshin maru	1222	Jap.	B. & S.
..	Ningpo	Kiangkwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	20	500	Day
F & O.B.I	May 3	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g.b.	620	8	90	Goss

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.

The French gunboats D. de Laque and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru from Japan.—Mr. M. Kiyoshi, Mr. K. Kawakami, Mr. Y. Tokuda, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown and 3 children, Mrs. Van Roemondt and 2 children, Miss L. R. Rayner, Miss E. J. Anderson, Miss W. J. P. Watauf, Miss W. J. Burlinson, Mr. A. Samson, Mr. E. Measor, Mr. E. H. Constantine, Miss H. L. Blawchamp, Miss A. S. Harvey, Mrs. K. Faneke, Mrs. Y. Hama, Mr. H. J. S. Jorgensen, Mr. F. W. Tranks.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Ajax	May 9
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Hirano Maru	May 3
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Merionethshire	May 8
Neleus	Apr. 27
Nore	Mar. 26
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Protestant	Mar. 2
Sowa Maru	Jan. 23
Teresias	Apr. 9
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yeddo	May 5

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazon	Mar. 23
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Polynesian	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Malta**	Apr. 3
Nagoya**	Apr. 17
Namur**	May 1

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Kenkon Maru	May 4
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Manila Maru	Apr. 4
Monteagle	May 3
Sado Maru	Apr. 9
Nanking Maru	Apr. 29
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 30
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrawadi	May 9
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
St. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Apr. 26
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	May 9
Yucatan	May 8

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Sailed	*Due
Agamemnon	July 22
Antilocheus	Apr. 8 June 17
Atrous	July 1
Carmarthenshire	June 3
Carnarvonshire	May 30
Deucalion	Feb. 27 May 20
Idomeneus	Mar. 26 May 27
Kashima Maru	Apr. 1 June 27
Katori Maru	Mar. 22 May 15
Laomedon	Dec. 18 May 15
Lycan	Mar. 11 May 13
Malta**	Apr. 15 May 27
Mentor	Apr. 1 June 3
Mongara	Apr. 29 June 12
Nagoya**	June 6
Nellore	Apr. 15 July 10
Novara**	Apr. 1 May 14
Nyansa	Apr. 15 May 19
Peleus	Apr. 18 May 20
Pingsuey	July 28
Phenius	Apr. 21 June 23
Priam	July 9
Somali**	June 22
Telamon	July 16
Tydeus	Apr. 15 June 11

FROM SYDNEY

Eastern	Apr. 20 May 16
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FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Apr. 26 May 19
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FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Empress of Asia	June 17
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20 May 20
Empress of Japan	May 4 June 9
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18 May 16

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10 May 25
Eurybates	Mar. 2 May 10
Floridian	Apr. 20 May 10
Royal Prince	Jan. 10 May 20
Senaki Maru	Mar. 25 May 30
St. Bede	May 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artrems	Mar. 7 May 12
Bandon	Feb. 25 May 12
Nippon	June 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

China	May 26
Canada Maru	Apr. 13 May 10
Manila Maru	June 4
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22 June 3
Tacoma Maru	May 4 May 28
..	Due date is approximate.
..	Transshipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conbey, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachai Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, May 11, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John J. Wade, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachai Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, May 12, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenion, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chiyeun, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the C's Pootung wharf on Thursday, May 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, N. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. A. S. Sangster, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Captain W. T. C. Filmer, will leave on Tuesday, May 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kallan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, will be despatched on Monday, May 15. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinke Road. Tel. No. 319.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
May 6	Hongkong	Anhui	1335	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 6	Japan	Ajait	4478	Br.	B. & S.	B.V.
May 7	Japan	Astrachan	1511	Rus.	K. M. A.	10 p.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
May 3	Hongkong	Beagle Dollar	2738	Br.	Dollar Co.	H.I.
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8888	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. K. W.
May 2	Hongkong	Chiyeun	2111	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 3	Antung	Chekian	1813	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
May 4	Hongkong	City of Lincoln	3807	Br.	S. & T. & Co.	S.O.C.W.
May 4	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2881	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
May 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
May 5	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p.
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Apr 22	Hankow	Hsinming	1821	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	H.Y.P.W.
May 3	Ningpo	Hsinming	2881	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 4	Amoy	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 6	Foochow	Hsinming	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 8	Dalny	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.	9 p.
May 2	Swatow	Irene	1227	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 8	Amoy	Irene	626	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 8	Japan	Indrawadi	3361	Br.	B. & S.	B.XI
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4081	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 1	Chefoo	Kingsing	1683	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
May 6	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
May 7	Hongkong	Kwangtaih	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.B.
May 7	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 8	Hankow	Kiangwan	1540	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 8	Japan	Kiyau maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	9 p.
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1882	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I.
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I.
Mar 29	Hankow	Melito	406	Am.	S. Oil Co.	S. O. C. W.
May 2	Japan	Morikoneshaire	2988	Chi.	H. D. & Co.	B. V.
May 1	Hankow	Ngaukin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
May 8	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1988	Jap.	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Apr 22	Hankow	Pakhoi	1227	Br.	B. & S.	L.P.D.O.W.
Apr 30	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 6	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silang	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
May 2	Yunglee	Sauhuu	485	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. D. W.
Apr 22	Cruise	Store Nordiske	566	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p.
Apr 30	Wuhu	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr 30	Tientsin	Shengkung	1034	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
May 3	Hongkong	Shengking	1949	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 3	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
May 8	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 3	Japan	Taihu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	U.S.B.
May 3	Amoy	Tamoi	915	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
May 6	Japan	Takosara maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
May 6	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L.P.D.W.
May 7	Hankow	Tehshing	968	Br.	Geddes & Co.	CMIW
May 7	Tientsin	Tienan	1285	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
May 8	Amoy	Tocuan	349	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 4	Chihwangtao	Volund	1141	Nor.	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
May 2	Antung	Wenchow	660	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 4	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
May 8	Chefoo	Wongshing	4127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	W.T.W.
Apr 29	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.
Salesrooms in
Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.
Personal attention given to
house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

NOTICE

CENTRAL STORES, LTD.

MR. J. HERVEY LONGHURST
has severed his connection
with this Company as from 30th
April, 1916, and his authority to
act on behalf thereof has ceased
from that date.

HENRY E. MORTON,
9669 Managing Director.

NOTICE

CENTRAL STORES, LTD.

MR. E. BURROWS has been
appointed Acting Secretary
of this Company as from 1st May,
1916.

HENRY E. MORTON,
9670 Managing Director.

CENTRAL STORES, LTD.

LOST SCRIP. Notice is hereby
given that Share Certificates
for 60 shares Nos. 2510-2534, 2617-
2636, 4493-4502 and 13776-13780
in the name of C. K. Chow, Shang-
hai, are declared lost.

Application has been made to the
Company for duplicate certificates,
and should no objection be lodged
with the undersigned by June 2nd,
1916, the application will be com-
plied with.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BURROWS,
9671 Acting Secretary.

BANK HOLIDAYS

THE Exchange Banks will be open
at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
the 8th, 9th and 10th May, on
account of the Spring Race Meet-
ing.

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkie Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin,
Borax, Carbolic Acid,
Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,
Lead and Tungsten Ores.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Business and Official Notices



Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

100 TONS

AUSTRALIAN
B. H. P. PIG LEAD

The only stocks of this Brand in China at present

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724



Phoenix Hosiery

For Ladies and Gents.

Also a great variety of other
Brands to select from.

Inspection Invited

at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway

(Opposite Astor House)

The Secret of Success
in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert
translators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls
on Request.
CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
55 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 3449.

E. SHING & CO.

(Established 1887)
114A SZECHUEN ROAD.
Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.

Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing
office with additional ma-
chinery. The public are requested
to note that we have no other
branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.
E. SHING & CO.

9534

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NAVAL CLUB

No. 10A and 10B,
Boone Road.

RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis
desires to announce that he has
opened on the premises of the
Naval Club a restaurant under
his personal supervision. The cater-
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly
competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest
quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely
redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.
A trial will convince you of best
attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,

Proprietor.

9468

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel
begs to inform the Public that his
establishment at Hangchow is the
best of its kind there. It is beautifully
situated in a very cool situation from
which guests can enjoy nice views.
The house is large with bedrooms
facing the south; the table and wines
are first-rate. The kitchen is under
the supervision of an excellent cook,
with many years' experience in
foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers
to Hangchow during summer months
particularly will find in the above-
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be
convinced.

Repah Rubber and Tapioca
Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Share-
holders of The Repah Rubber and
Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913),
that the Third Annual General
Meeting will be held at the Palace
Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May,
1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from the 17th to the 23rd
May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9444

LETTUCE

FOR SALADS
FINE, fresh head lettuce, GUAR-
ANTEED SANITARILY. Grown
by Foreign Methods under Foreign
Supervision.

For Sale at

Lane, Crawford & Company, Ltd.
Sole Shanghai Agents for
Agricultural Gardens,
College of Agriculture and Forestry,
University of Nanking,
Nanking

9591

The Shanghai

Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.

Telephone 3809.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
Telephone 3482

9468

ONE LARGE ROOM, with bath-
room and verandah adjoining, also
medium-sized room in attic, to let,
with board, in private boarding
house at 328, Avenue Joffre.

9687-M-14

TO LET, furnished. Western
district, a nice bedroom, with large
bathroom, near trams. Apply to
Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

9684-M-19

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let,
in private British family, three
large well-furnished bedrooms and
bathrooms with verandahs, over-
looking lawn, Southern aspect.
Ideal home for the summer. Board
optional. Apply to Box 194, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9681-M-13

LOST

JAPANESE POODLE; white
and black; young bitch. Well bred.
\$50 reward. Return to KUSANO,
No. 9, Boone Terrace.

9674-M-10

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by lady,
general office work or shipping. No
objection to outport. References.
Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9689-M-12

LADY would like to take charge of
hotel or boarding house at summer
resort. Apply to Box 220, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9690-M-12

SITUATION WANTED by
young foreigner as chauffeur,
mechanic, or salesman. Many years
experience. Apply to Box 198,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9686-M-11

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, office room in Central
district about a block from the
Bund. Immediate occupation.
Moderate rental. Apply to Olivier
Import and Export Co., Olivier
Building. Phones 1930 and 1536.

9691-M-10

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

9681-M-13

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE to let,
Avenue Joffre, near French school,
six rooms, stable, garden, telephone.
Rent Tls. 90 per month. Apply to
Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

9684

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st,
House will be decorated to suit
tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or
China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

TO LET, houses in Broadway
Terrace, 5 rooms. Apply to 10
Yangtzepoo Road.

9516

110 AVENUE ROAD, 7-roomed
detached house, with all modern
conveniences, stable, garden and
tennis courts, &c., to let from
August 1st. Apply to 10, Yangtze-
poo Road.

9668-M-13

TO LET, for two months, five-
roomed, furnished residence, Route
Ratard. Tennis court and tele-
phone. Occupation from July 15th.
Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9668-M-10

WANTED, furnished house, pre-
ferably in the Western district, for
occupation during the month of
June only. Reply, stating location
and price, to Box 206, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9668-M-10

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, Book-keeper and
Office assistant. State nationality,
experience and salary wanted.
Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9675-M-10

WANTED, experienced steno-
grapher and typist for local business
firm. None but stenographers of
experience need apply to Box 189,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9619-M-10

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOUR ROOM, furnished house
in Frenchtown for sale. Close in.
newly constructed. Tile baths and
kitchens. Apply Lafuente and
Wootton, Union Building.

9687-M-10

MISCELLANEOUS

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let
for the season, one of the best lawns
in Shanghai, capable of accom-
modating six tennis courts. Apply
to Box 195, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9681-M-13

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, an "Indian" motor-
cycle, with single cylinder, 7 1/2 h.p.,
and in good condition. Apply to
Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

9688-M-12

FOR SALE, one of the choicest
building lots on Yu Yuen Road.
Owner going home. Apply to Box
208, THE CHINA PRESS.

9683-M-10

FOR SALE, a pair of small tame
monkeys. Apply to Box 216, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9680-M-14

FOR SALE, Beautiful mahogany
dining-room set, consisting of large
sideboard, extension table, screen,
and eight chairs, upholstered in
brown leather. A bargain. Owner
going home. May be inspected by
appointment. Apply to Box 207,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9663-M-10

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
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